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BRITISH SEIZE ALL SUPPLIES OF NEWSPRINT

Shortage of Paper Causes Government to Act—Labor Organ Is Affected

COUNTRY IS QUIET, GOVERNMENT STATES

Volunteer Workers Exceeding Demand — Suburban Railways Maintain Services

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, stated in the House of Commons today that it had become necessary, owing to the shortage of newsprint, to commandeer paper provisionally and employ it for the Government daily, the British Gazette. This embargo would affect Labor's organ, the British Worker, as well as many other papers.

Immediately after the Chancellor's announcement came the accusation by the Labor members of the House and Mr. Lloyd George that the Government was suppressing from the British Gazette news of the efforts of the Archbishop of Canterbury and others for peace.

Lady Astor, who is a staunch Conservative, asked whether the London Times was not more impartial in its treatment of the strike news than the Gazette.

Mr. Churchill replied that the Gazette could not publish everything and that it was trying to make a fair selection of news. He offered to try to publish the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal for peace as soon as it was possible. He admitted that the Gazette's news was not entirely satisfactory and remarked that it was too bad so many papers have been suppressed by the strike.

Great Britain today entered the second week of the general strike with the Government making increased use of military forces to assure the food supply. The outstanding development of the week-end was the successful convoying of food trucks by cavalry and armored cars from the Victoria Dock to the distributing center in Hyde Park.

The strikers' newspaper denounced this use of troops as "ridiculous and unnecessary," and said it was done "to create belief that the strike has reached violent revolutionary aims."

The Government, in a statement at noon today, said introduction of the military convoys insured ample food supplies for London. The military demonstrations of the last few days, it was asserted, have greatly disheartened the Trade Union Congress, and have created the deepest impression among the population of London's "dock land."

Attack in Camden Town

The Trade Union Congress announced that permits issued to union members to assist in the distribution of foodstuffs have been withdrawn. This action was taken in view of the confusion caused by the union offer which was made to the Premier, Stanley Baldwin, but which, it was stated, had not been answered. In order to avoid confusion between the authorities and the strikers, the permits were recalled.

The Government spokesman in his noon statement said the general state of the country after the week-end was quiet. The most serious trouble thus far reported during the strike, from the standpoint of casualties, however, occurred in the Camden Town section of London last night. Forty persons were injured in an attack on a bus manned by volunteers.

A police sergeant and a special constable were attacked at the Nine Elms railway depot last night. At Birmingham a member of the City Council named Sawyer was arrested

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Italy and Siam Sign Treaty of Friendship

By Special Cable

Rome, May 10

A TREATY of friendship, commerce and navigation between Italy and Siam has been signed in Rome by Benito Mussolini, the Premier, and the Minister to Siam. By virtue of this treaty, which replaces that concluded in October, 1868, Italy renounces the system of capitulations and Siam removes the restrictions hitherto existing and preventing Italian citizens from settling in certain parts of Siam.

The treaty is valid for 10 years.

FRANCE DRAWS STRIKE MORAL

Finds Strenuous Attempt to Keep Up Currency Causes Economic Difficulties

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 10—France is following with the keenest interest the developments in the British general strike. Most of the newspapers have sent special correspondents to Great Britain and their dispatches fill columns on the front page. They discuss the event, not from the viewpoint of the sensational newsmongers, but from the viewpoint of a social commentator who realizes that what happens in Britain cannot fail to have an influence on the continent. A victory for the strikers or for the Government may determine a widespread European movement.

On the whole, the French treat this unprecedented manifestation with conspicuous fairness. Whether they are sympathetic with the men or with the authorities they endeavor to be objective. As seen from the Paris angle, the Government was too precipitate and industrial peace might have been saved with a little more patience.

Antiquated Mines

Generally, however, though the Government is criticized for its tactics, it is asserted that a struggle between the workers and the parliamentary authority was inevitable, since trade unionism had become so strong as to be a state within a state.

France, which has completely renovated its old mines and installed modern machinery in the process of repairing the ravaged north, lays considerable stress on the antiquated character of the British mining industry. But it also draws the moral that if depreciated money causes financial difficulties, a strenuous attempt to keep currency at its highest level results in economic difficulties.

The French state is poor, but the country is rich. The British state is rich enough, but the masses of men are workless and salary disputes are serious. In France, in spite of political troubles, there is comparative content. The few street riots such as those which marked the Jeanne d'Arc celebrations were trivial and entirely unimportant.

Diplomacy in Background

The lesson apparently is that a premature financial restoration is perhaps not desirable. It is not believed that the hand of Moscow has produced the British strike. The suggestion is pooh-poohed by most writers who show that between the Third Internationale and the older labor movement there is not only no connivance, but actual rivalry and hostility.

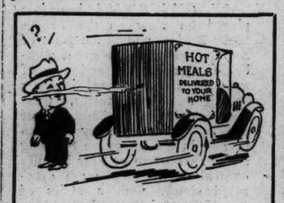
It is thought that the struggle cannot last long, and the ultimate success of the Government is predicted, though it is recognized that an unexpected incident may upset all calculations.

Meanwhile attention is diverted from European diplomacy, and important negotiations and deliberations are in danger of passing largely unnoticed.

DUTCH LABOR DELEGATES

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, May 10—A royal decree announces the appointment as delegates to the eight session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva of Dr. Willem H. Nolens, Minister of State, C. P. Zaalberg, Director-General of the State Department of Labor, M. H. de Beaufort, director of the Royal Dutch Company and J. Brauigam, president of the Central Federation of Transport Workers, together with six experts as advisers.



Catering a la Car

AN ENGLISH woman, in the effort to free housewives from the stove as they have been freed from the washtub, prepares meals in a central plant and delivers them by motor to your door. An account of her successful venture will appear

in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Women's Enterprises Page

American Aircraft and Fliers First to Cross North Pole

© Keystone View Co.

Upper Left—The Three-Engined Fokker, Josephine Ford.
Upper Right—Lieut.-Commander Richard E. Byrd, Using New Sextant.
Lower Left—Commander Byrd and His Mechanician, Floyd Bennett.

HONORS COURSE FOR LAW SCHOOL

Yale to Undertake What It Describes as "Most Important Experiment"

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 10 (Special)—The first honors course in any law school will be introduced next fall at the Yale School of Law, when the better men in the third year will be allowed to do independent work, individually and in small groups, free from the regular routine of the classroom.

In making this announcement Dean Thomas W. Swan said: "We regard the proposed honors course as a most important experiment in legal education. It will encourage independent research. It will enable the good men to specialize in some field which attracts them. It will free them from the classroom exercises, where the pace is of necessity adjusted to the average student. These men should be able to cover more ground in small groups supervised by members of the faculty, and may devote themselves to the intensive study of some branch of the law which will thoroughly absorb their interest.

"The most pressing problem," Dean Swan continued, "which confronts the legal profession is the collection of facts and data as to the practical operation of legislation and the rules of law. The honors men may be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with this kind of work and thus contribute to the understanding of what the law is actually accomplishing.

"If the system is successful with the best third year men, it may be extended to other classes in the school," Dean Swan added. "It might then be found that the school should devote its entire efforts to training men of honor grade in this way. The experiment to be inaugurated next September may thus have far-reaching results."

There will be two types of honors work, according to the announcement. Seminar courses strictly limited in the number allowed to enroll will cover the same general field covered in the regular course in the subject. The study of the subject will be much more intensive than is practical with a large class. The other type of honors work will be research under the supervision of a member of the faculty. Men qualified to engage in this kind of study will investigate specific problems, and will not attempt to familiarize themselves with the entire subject.

Honors men will be required to give the greater part of their time to seminar or research work. They may take a smaller number of regular law school courses for informational purposes. Their atendance on these will not be compulsory, and a grade of C in them will be regarded as satisfactory.

In order to make possible the establishment of the honors course an additional assistant professor has been appointed to the faculty. He is Alexander Hamilton Frey, now assistant to the director of the American Law Institute, working on the restatement of the law of corporations. He graduated from Yale College in 1919, took his M. A. in political science at Columbia the next year and received his LL.B. at Yale at 1921. He was a member of the Yale Law Journal board. For two years thereafter he held a Carnegie Fellowship in international law, studying in England and France. After a period in a New York law office he returned to New Haven and received the degree of J.S.D. in 1925 from the Yale School of Law.

VACATION REGISTRY PUBLISHED

A vacation registry has been published by the National Civic Federation of which Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames is president, with headquarters at 69 Newbury Street. The descriptive list includes rates, fare, attractions, and other necessary information of recommended hotels, farms, boarding houses, and camps. Prices range from $10 to $42 per week.

Merging of City Departments Urged as Efficiency Measure

Proposals to Consolidate 13 Divisions to Make Three Are Being Studied by Officials

Consolidation of not less than 13 departments of the City of Boston into three and the establishment of a general permit department are among constructive proposals being studied at City Hall. It is known that Mayor Nichols is considering the combination of several departments. Other executive and administrative officials are of the opinion that when consolidation is started it will go much farther than is now generally contemplated.

The working out of the plan consolidating all state departments into 20 under the regulation of the Commission on Administration and Finance has so impressed certain city officials that they have been led to consider tentative plans for consolidating many of the city departments. These men say that the greater efficiency and economy resulting in the state administration as the result of combining kindred activities warrants the city in attending the same methods so far as conditions permit.

Officials who are studying methods for improving municipal efficiency and economy say with no hesitation that there is a necessity for greater co-operation and co-ordination between city departments. They say that savings will in the end be large in actual money, but that the improvement through having the operations of the departments co-ordinated and co-operating will be incalculable.

Independent Activities

The present city charter supposedly places the responsibility for the conduct of the various departments under distinct department heads, thereby making their activities almost entirely independent of one another. The question whether this is good business is not sooner asked than answered.

"Combination of several different departments in the city must take place before the maximum of co-ordinated effort is reached," said one experienced department head. "There is too much duplication of effort, too much differentiated administration, too much indifference between departments today, and there always has been in my memory. All of this can be changed when departments whose activities are in any way allied shall be united under one head and the present heads made division chiefs with reduced responsibility and consequent financial saving to the city."

Merging of the auditing and budget departments is now being considered and the mayor will probably be advised that the auditing, treasury, collecting, budget, supply, statistical and assessing departments might well be operated as divisions under a city comptroller. In New York, it is pointed out, these same departments appear as divisions in charge of the comptroller.

Large Engineering Department

Going still further, the establishing of a large engineering department, under a city engineer, with the Public Works Department and the Street Commission operating under united control, is spoken of as a system which would work almost as much benefit to the people in general as would that of a comptroller's establishment.

In the proposed comptroller's department every city activity which has to do with the raising and disbursing of funds would naturally be included, while under a city engineer the executive as well as administrative work of street commission, highway, bridge and ferry, sewer and sanitary divisions would all be under the direction of a trained engineering force, for all the engineers would be taken out of these divisions as now manned and placed in the directing department of engineering.

It is urged at City Hall that such a departure would solve the vexed problem of compensation for engineers, as fewer department heads would be needed in the future, and many officials rated now as division engineers would either go into the engineering department or become division chiefs. Such a combination of departments would enable the city to pay more for high-grade engineering services, and thereby get men qualified to do the general directing now most needed.

To Co-ordinate Road Work

At the same time the street laying-out department and the division of highways would co-ordinate directly, something which is said not to be possible under existing methods.

Finally officials who are visualizing a co-ordinated administration propose the establishing of a general permit department. At present there are several city departments which grant permits to contractors and public service corporations for different semi-public activities. The result is that there are 10 or a dozen cashiers in various departments issuing permits and receiving pay therefor, and once a year there are as many audits by hired auditors.

It is pointed out that a single permit department would improve service to the public a great deal and at the same time dispense with a vast amount of clerical duplication. One general permit department could receive all applications, refer them to the proper authorities and either grant or refuse them after proper inquiry had been made by those familiar with the special subject.

RUSSIANS FOMENTING STRIKE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, May 10—The newspaper Neptune of Antwerp says that 50 agents from Moscow, holding false passports, are endeavoring to foment a strike among the Antwerp dock workers.

HARVARD HEADS HEAR STUDENTS

Undergraduates Advise the Overseers on Ways to Improve University

Inaugurating a new development in the conduct of Harvard College affairs, the board of overseers and a selected group of representative students met jointly today to consider administrative problems, and for the first time Harvard undergraduates were given this official channel through which to express their opinions on college matters.

The joint session was held at the specific request of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard College, and Henry James '99, chairman of the overseers' committee for visiting Harvard College, and is seen as the logical outgrowth of the increasing student interest in faculty and administrative needs, and the willingness of the college authorities to weigh the undergraduate viewpoint.

While the details of the student-overseers' discussion at this morning's meeting, from which officers of the university withdrew in order to allow greater freedom to the students, are a matter of private record to the board, it is known that particular attention was given both to the report of the student council committee on education and to its numerous suggestions for the improvement of Harvard's curricula and teaching facilities, and to the specific proposals for the extension of the tutorial system.

Tutorial Method Popular

W. I. Nichols, former president of the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, and winner of the 1925 Rhodes Scholarship from Massachusetts, told the overseers that the tutorial methods were becoming continually more popular with Harvard students, and he recommended that an effort be made to widen tutorial opportunities.

The matter of student employment, in connection with which Harvard is advancing a program to facilitate the placement of its graduates, was presented by W. L. Tibbets '26. E. C. Aswell, chairman of the student council education committee, detailed the committee's findings as incorporated in its recent report.

Other students who talked before the overseers included: J. R. Burke '27, football manager and member of next year's student council; J. L. Carroll '26, secretary of the 1925-26 student council; M. A. Cheek '26, captain of the 1925 football team, and president of this year's student council; C. D. Coady '27, captain of

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 8)

Naval Secretary With a "Future Officer" and the Commandant

Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, With Vincent Brandt, Son of Lieut.-Commander Edmund S. R. Brandt, and Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the First Naval District.

BYRD FLIES TO NORTH POLE, CIRCLES IT SEVERAL TIMES, AND RETURNS TO KING'S BAY

Aviator Trained in American Navy Shares With Admiral Peary Honor of Leading First Expeditions Over Top of World

EIGHT OTHER EXPLORING PARTIES SEEKING SAME GOAL THIS YEAR

Trip Made in 15 Hours 30 Minutes by Air Took Peary Ship and Sleds 8 Months—Floyd Bennett, Mechanician, Shares in Nation's Congratulations

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—An airplane has flown over the North Pole for the first time.

The second successful polar expedition, like the first, was American, as was the first transatlantic airplane flight.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd shares with Admiral Peary the honor of having led the only expeditions over the top of the world. Commander Byrd sailed over the North Pole yesterday in an American-built airplane, the first of nine Arctic expeditions this year to achieve its goal.

Only eight men have seen the North Pole. Four were Eskimos, with Admiral Peary, one was Matt Henson, Admiral Peary's Negro follower, and another was Floyd Bennett, chief petty officer, Commander Byrd's mechanic.

Radio and cable brought to the New York Times and St. Louis Post-Dispatch news that the Byrd expedition had made in 15 hours and 30 minutes a trip that took Admiral Peary eight months by ship and dog sled. The objective was achieved 33 days after the expedition sailed from New York for King's Bay, Spitzbergen.

Congratulations Pour In

The news brought congratulations from President Coolidge, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, and from fellow explorers. Capt. Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth, whose Italian built dirigible, the Norge, is at King's Bay to attempt the same flight, were among the first to congratulate the Americans.

Commander Byrd sent a Mother's Day message of success to his mother, Mrs. R. E. Byrd Sr. at Richmond, Va., and she said, "I am very proud of Dick."

Commander Byrd completed the flight over the Pole six days earlier than he had planned. He had expected to look for a landing place in Peary Land and establish a base, but decided at the last minute to risk everything in a nonstop flight. He left King's Bay at 12:50 a. m., Greenwich time, and sailed until a bubble sextant, an instrument of his own invention, informed him he was over the Pole. He made observations and returned, reaching King's Bay at 4:20 p. m.

Flying Competition Keen

Commander Byrd's airplane was a three-engined Fokker, named "Miss Josephine Ford" for the daughter of Edsel Ford, who, with John D. Rockefeller Jr., was a financial backer of the flight.

"Commander Byrd had two objectives," said Viljhalmur Stefansson, veteran Arctic explorer. "He has attained one of them. This clears the way for his more ambitious and more important flight to the northwest of Peary Land in search of unknown land, and I hope he will be equally successful in that."

Two Russian Polar expeditions are on the verge of depature; a French expedition with airplanes and dog sledges will leave later, and Lieut. Leigh Wade, an American around-the-world flier, will lead the American universities' expedition over the Pole in a search for a short route from London to Tokyo.

Capt. George H. Wilkins of the Detroit Arctic expedition, which is in search of new lands, sailed Saturday over the Endicott Mountains, 300 miles from Point Barrow, Alaska. Lieutenant Flaissen, a Norwegian, plans a Polar airplane flight, and Dr. Hugo Eckener, a German, a dirigible flight.

Commander Byrd's brother, Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, said at Richmond, "Dick has been so lucky all his life that he believes he will come through even if 99 of 100 chances might be against him. He has always been such an adventurous fellow that we are relieved, though proud, that he has made the flight."

President Coolidge, in sending congratulations, said, "That it was made by a man trained in the American Navy is a great satisfaction."

WILBUR REVIEWS MARINE CADETS

Inspects Schoolship Nantucket and Forecasts New Training Vessel

Gratification of the Navy Department for the accomplishment of Lieut.-Commander Richard E. Byrd in flying across the North Pole, was expressed today by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, who came to Boston to inspect the Nantucket, used as a training ship for cadets for the American Merchant Marine by the Massachusetts Nautical School.

The greatest advantage gained by the flight across the pole, said Mr. Wilbur, was the removal from the map of the world of additional unexplored areas. It also proved the feasibility of the airplane on an endeavor of this kind and increased the reliability of the airplane as a dependable means of travel, he said.

"Commander Byrd, although on the retired list, has been temporarily called to active duty and is on leave of absence in order to make the flight, which is financed by private interests," Mr. Wilbur explained.

Mr. Wilbur said that he had been told by Commander Byrd before the start of the expedition that the commander had the opportunity to take second command of the Wilkins Expedition which is now in the Far North. Although Commander Byrd considered this offer seriously he was advised to have his own expedition and command it, according to the Secretary.

Praises School

Regarding the Nantucket, Mr. Wilbur said that the appropriation requested for reconditioning was $250,000 which he thought it unwise to spend on a vessel like the Nantucket. "We will co-operate, however, with the Massachusetts Nautical School in every possible way as we have in the past. We need modern mechanical equipment for the cadet to study and the Navy Department will make a finer study of the machinery now on the cadetship.

"I have in mind possible replacement of the Nantucket by another vessel for the betterment of the school, although that is not at all certain yet, said the Secretary. I am particularly pleased with the fine record of the school, the appear-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Commander Byrd's Arctic Victory Fulfills Ambition Held Since Early Boyhood

When Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd set sail from New York April 6, the occasion marked the realization of a dream which had been with him since boyhood days—an expedition of his own into the Arctic regions.

With him was Floyd Bennett, chief petty officer in the naval air service, who flew over 3000 miles with the commander last year when the two accompanied the MacMillan party in the north. He became Commander Byrd's "right-hand" man and the two of them planned to share the most dangerous and important work of the expedition.

"Bennett is a man of the greatest energy, endurance and skill, both as a navigator and as a mechanic." Commander Byrd wrote of him. "I would not like to be in the Arctic without him and I would take him before any other man in the world."

In outlining his plans, the commander said that after reaching King's Bay, Spitzbergen, the airplane would be ready for the flights while William C. Haines, the United States Weather Bureau official, studied and reported on weather conditions.

Here the skill of Lieut. G. O. No-

ville, of the Vacuum Oil Company, came into play. Working out oil problems and providing mixtures to lubricate at low temperatures without becoming thin and at higher temperatudes useless was his task.

Northernmost Known Land

"The objective of our first flight," Commander Byrd said, "will be the first landing field we can find on Peary Land, the northernmost known land in the world. It is at the extreme north tip of Greenland, about 400 miles northwest of Spitzbergen. The northernmost point of Peary Land is Cape Morris Jessup, but we are not particularly interested in it. We will stop at the first spot on Peary Land that promises good skiing for the plane."

After depositing a thousand pounds of gasoline, food and other supplies, he planned to return to King's Bay and bring another load before starting the attempted flights to and around the Pole.

"From our projected base in Peary Land it is approximately 400 miles to the pole," he stated. "If we reach the vicinity of the pole, our instruments will enable us to determine, while in flight, our location within a margin of 20 miles.

"To make sure we have reached and passed the pole, we will make a wide circle around it. This circle will be less than 100 miles in distance, but it will be complete circumnavigation of the globe."

If a suitable landing place near the pole was noted, Byrd said he would land before flying back to the base.

"Next we probably will undertake one northwestward flight of not more than 425 miles in search of unknown land," he said. "After that we probably will have to return at once to King's Bay. It would be highly dangerous to continue flying much after May 15 on account of the fog."

Expedition Well Equipped

His expedition was described as the best equipped ever sent to the Polar regions. Two three-engined Fokker planes were stored away in the Chantier, the extra one for use in case of an accident to the first. Other supplies and equipment were assembled after much study and review of experiences of other Arctic explorers. Fifty-five persons were listed as members of the expedition.

Wanderlust laid hold upon Byrd early in life, but instead of becoming its slave he so controlled and directed himself that his great ambition was achieved—an airplane expedition to the North Pole.

The same rare gift of persuasion which won Edsel Ford, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and others to support his polar flight, gained a notable decision back in 1901.

As a lad of 12 Byrd wanted to make a trip around the world by himself, and his arguments to a mother at first unwilling to grant permission proved successful. Starting from Richmond, Va., a city founded by his forefathers, Byrd went overland to San Francisco, where he caught a steamer for the Philippines. Then he traveled on coasting vessels from one Asiatic port to another.

After the European journey, he crossed on a liner to New York, where, as the youngest unescorted globe-trotter in the world, he was interviewed by no less than 15 reporters.

There were the tales of Arctic explorations to excite his interest, and he determined when 15 years old to make an effort to discover the North Pole. Four years later, however, the youth, while a student at the naval academy, received a hard blow—Peary reached the North Pole.

Achieves Youthful Ambition

Undismayed, Byrd refused to give up his hopes to explore the Arctic. To the audacity, self-reliance and sporting spirit which marked his trip around the world, he added natural science, technical skill, experience and important service to his country, which fitted him for the self-appointed task.

The sporting spirit had behind it a serious purpose. He wrote in the New York Times shortly before setting out on his expedition:

"The sporting element appeals strongly to me, but I am also deeply interested in proving that the airplane can do the job. I want to see it done for the prestige of aircraft. I believe that if we are successful in making flights even from Spitzbergen to Peary Land and back, much good will result from the consequent awakening of the public to the vast possibilities of the airplane."

After going through the navy routine, Byrd's interest in aviation caused him to transfer to the naval air service. With the purpose of connecting himself with air expeditions, in which he expected the navy to engage, he began making a technical study of flight and instruments for air navigation.

His inventions revolutionized air navigation. One of these was the so-called "bubble sextant," which enables fliers to obtain an artificial horizon and to calculate positions while in flight. Another was the sun compass, and the third a drift indicator.

Developed Navigational Methods

As a result of these and other accomplishments, Byrd in 1919 was assigned to the duty of developing navigational methods and providing equipment for the successful transatlantic flight of the NC-3. He volunteered to fly from England to this country in the dirigible ZR-2 and was in England when the airship was wrecked.

During the World War he rendered valuable service and this, with the added fact that his record showed 17 citations, four of them for bravery, had much to do with Congress passing a special act giving him the rank of lieutenant-commander, a temporary appointment he already had held. He had organized the department commission on training camps in 1917. The following year, he went to Canada to take command of the United States naval forces in that country.

"I have no hesitation in saying that he, more than any one else, by his own qualifications, had much to do with getting passed legislation creating the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department," the chief of the bureau wrote.

With the MacMillan Arctic expedition in 1925 Commander Byrd flew more than 3000 miles. Heavy fogs prevented the search for new land.

The commander was born in Winchester, Va., Oct. 25, 1888. Mr. Bennett was born in Warrensburg, N. Y., in 1890, and entered the naval air service in 1917.

???

(1) Is the Turk the first gentleman of the Orient?
(2) What are the prospects for prohibition in Bulgaria?
(3) Does a salesman's dotted tie distract the buyer from the dotted line?
(4) How has Britain offered to aid prohibition in America?
(5) What country maintains the largest army in Europe?
(6) How does a college paper characterize prohibition polls?

These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

Tonight at the Pops

TUFTS NIGHT

Cortège from "The Queen of Sheba" .... Gounod
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" .... Nicolai
Fantasia, "Fedora" .... Giordano
Tufts Songs
Overture "Euterpe" .... Chadwick
Symphonic Poem, "Finlandia" .... Sibelius
"Carnival in Paris" .... Svendsen
Tufts Songs
"Ride of the Valkyries" ... Wagner
Waltz, "Estudiantina" ... Waldteufel
Wedding March .... Mendelssohn

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the church edifice, 142 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill, 8 p. m.

Annual meeting of the Women's City Club of Boston, Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street, 7:30.

Recital by Felix Fox, meeting of the Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston, Pierce Building, Copley Square, 8:15.

Annual meeting and supper of the Community Church of Boston, Byron Street House, 6 Byron Street, 7:15.

Pageant by children of North Bennet Street Industrial School, 8.

Special meeting of the Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

"The Merchant of Venice," by the University, College of Liberal Arts Dramatic Club, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"Eliza Comes to Stay," 8:30.
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Repertory—"The Swan," 8:30.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.

Photoplays

Colonial—"Ben-Hur," 2:15, 8:30.
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont—"The Black Pirate," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Ethics of Advertising," by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, Advertising Club luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Meeting of Harvard Board of Overseers, University Hall, 9:15 a. m.; meeting of Board of Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston, luncheon, Harvard Club, 1:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WASHINGTON GIRL WINS IN ORATORICAL CONTEST

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Myrtle Posey, 17-year-old eastern high school senior, will uphold honors for the District of Columbia in the national oratorical contest, conducted by American newspapers to encourage study of the Constitution.

She will compete with six other district winners in the finals, which will be held in the Washington Auditorium on June 4. By winning the District competition, she has retained the honor for girls who have won the elimination contests in Washington for the last two years.

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CHANNING UNITARIAN CHURCH CELEBRATING

Anniversary Dinner to Commemorate 75-Year Service

The anniversary dinner tonight commemorating the seventy-fifth year of the formation of the Channing Unitarian Church of Newton will be the concluding feature of the celebration. Samuel L. Powers is to be the toastmaster while addresses will be made by Mayor Edwin O. Childs, the Rev. Laurens McLure of Grace Church, Newton, and two former pastors of Channing Church, the Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson of Dorchester and the Rev. Henry Lutz of Sanford, Me. Arthur W. Blackmore, chairman of the standing committee, is to introduce the presiding officer.

The anniversary exercises have all been held in the church edifice which was dedicated 44 years ago. The actual date of the founding of the society was Sept. 2, 1851, but the commemorative exercises were set for this time to be held in connection with the sessions of the South Middlesex Conference. At yesterday morning's service, the first of the anniversary exercises, the Rev. Chester A. Drummond, minister of the church, delivered an historical address.

At the afternoon's conference meeting, the topic was "The Church as a Community of Memory and Hope." Prof. Francis A. Christie spoke on "Memory," while Dr. Henry Hallam Sanderson spoke on "The Ministry of Hope," placing great emphasis on faith and prayer and deploring materialism. The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot tendered the greeting of the American Unitarian Association and reviewed the discussion of the topic which had been considered by Professor Christie and Dr. Sanderson.

In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody preached the conference sermon. This service was opened by a procession of 80 ministers and laymen and the church was lighted by candles. Professor Peabody preached the sermon at the dedication of the church 44 years ago. He recalled that event and declared that the aims of that day are now being realized. He said that the most conspicuous desire of the Christian church today is for unity.

Conference officers elected were: President, the Rev. Amos R. Little of Lincoln; vice-president, E. M. Slocombe of Lexington; secretary and treasurer, the Rev. A. W. Birks of Natick; directors, Arthur Olsen of West Somerville, William B. Hill of Auburndale, and the Rev. Frank O. Holmes of Cambridge.

PRINCETON ENGINEERS TO HAVE NEW BUILDING

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10 (AP)—Dean Arthur G. Greene Jr. has announced plans for the new engineering building at Princeton University, to be erected and equipped at a cost of $850,000 by the alumni of the Princeton Engineering Association.

The new structure will be in collegiate Gothic style, three stories high and of local stone. The site is across from the new chapel now being built. Actual cost of construction will be $500,000, the remainder going into a general maintenance fund and for the remodeling of the present chemical laboratory.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; moderate east to north winds.

New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; moderate northeast winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Showers about middle and again toward end; temperatures near or below normal first half and warmer toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian

Albany	46	Memphis	68
Atlantic City	56	Montreal	42
Boston	52	Nantucket	52
Buffalo	40	New Orleans	74
Calgary	48	New York	56
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	56
Chicago	52	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	42	Portland, Me.	48
Des Moines	54	Portland, Ore	48
Eastport	40	San Francisco	52
Galveston	76	St. Louis	64
Hatteras	70	St. Paul	48
Helena	42	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	72
Kansas City	58	Washington	56
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

Monday, 11:11 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:42 a. m.

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BOSTON WILL GREET PARAMOUNT PUPILS

Four From Massachusetts Now Appearing in New York

Four young people from Boston and vicinity, members of the first class to graduate from the Paramount Picture School, are appearing together with the other "junior stars" in "Fascinating Youth," the first picture in which graduates of the school have been cast. It was produced by Sam Wood at the Paramount studios on Long Island.

"Fascinating Youth" is based on a story by Byron Morgan, and is now playing at the Rivoli Theater in New York. On the same program, the junior stars are appearing in person in a John Murray Anderson stage presentation, "Alice in Movieland," which is a sprightly prologue based on the junior stars' experiences in breaking into the movies. The juniors, trained in the Paramount Picture School for Screen Careers, performed on the stage like veterans.

The work of the Massachusetts group was especially lauded by the Rivoli management, which declared the program was one of the most entertaining they have presented since the theater became one of the associated public houses. The New England quartet stood out particularly in the mask number, in which the juniors, wearing masks representing famous movie stars, are introduced to Alice, the girl who is trying to get into the movies.

Dorothy Nourse of Roxbury impersonated Gloria Swanson. Claud Buchanan of Boston was made up as Chester Conklin, and acted as guide through the studio for Alice. Jeanne Morgan of Medford Hillside appeared as Alice Joyce, and later did a specialty, the "rose dance."

Thelma Todd of Lawrence did two specialties, one in the mask number in which she danced the tango with Greg Blackton of Brooklyn, and another in which she did a rope-skipping dance with Iris Gray of Wichita, Kan.

During the act, officials of the theater were completing arrangements for screen tests which will be held on the stage of the Rivoli daily in search of candidates for the second term of the Paramount Picture School. The entire program—picture, presentation and screen tests, will be given at the Metropolitan Theater in Boston next week.

LOWER SILESIA ENACTS DRASTIC LIQUOR LAW

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 10—The high sheriff of the Province of Lower Silesia, Dr. Simmer, has just issued a regulation, according to which the sale of brandy and other spirits is prohibited in all restaurants, cafés and wine houses throughout the Province from 9 p. m. till 8 o'clock the following morning.

Thereupon the Silesian Council and Union of Restauranteurs appealed to the Silesian Ministry of the Interior, stating that 7000 restaurants had decided to close if the regulation was not withdrawn by May 15, when some 15,000 persons would be thrown out of employment. The Silesian distillery owners are also appealing against the prohibition.

PUBLICITY BUREAU ENLARGED

Charles L. Winston, reporter and author, has associated himself with Joseph A. Di Pesa in the conduct of a publicity bureau at 248 Boylston Street. Mr. Winston will be the publicity director for Loew's State Theater on Massachusetts Avenue. Joseph L. Porcella is also to be associated with Mr. Di Pesa in his enlarged publication enterprises.

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OFFERS HARVARD FUND OF $750,000

General Education Board's Gift to Law School Based on Raising $2,200,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—The first gift made by the General Education Board in the field of legal research is an appropriation of $750,000 for the Harvard Law School, provided enough money is raised from other sources for the same purpose to make a total of $2,200,000.

This announcement was made by Wilson M. Powell, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the campaign to raise $5,000,000 as an endowment fund for Harvard Law School, who stated that the law school is planning work along new and advanced lines involving the same elements of intensive and continuous study by experts as research work in natural science.

The terms of the gift provide that the money be applied for the endowment of five new professorships—in criminal law, legislation, judicial organization and administration, legal history, and comparative law—to the endowment of graduate fellowships and a library, and to a publication fund.

Underlies New Program

"The idea underlying the whole new program," Mr. Powell said, "is to make adequate provision for sustained, continuous, scientific study of the law and of its development so as to meet the changing needs of society in institutions where the personnel, the traditions and the conditions of work are a guarantee that it will be productive of great results.

"The confident expectation is that results can be obtained in the field of law, of legislation and of the administration of justice as beneficial as those with which the public is already familiar in other fields."

"What research has done for engineering, and for the technical arts," said Dean Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School, in a statement issued simultaneously with the announcement, "it may well do for law. The call for research in law is especially strong.

Dean Pound's Summary

"Lawyers, courts, legislatures, the administration of justice in general and the administration of criminal justice in particular, are subjects of serious criticism on the part of the lay public. The strain upon law due to the changes in modern life, and the resulting delays, uncertainties and miscarriages demand a service from legal scholars in national law schools that can be performed by no one else.

"Legal research, in order to achieve enduring results, must be carried on in institutions free from politics by men of training, ability and scientific attitude, with permanent tenure, able to work continuously, to deal with problems as a whole and to survey a wide field extending beyond the limitations of jurisdictions, localities and parties. Such conditions can exist only in endowed national law schools dealing with American law as a whole."

GEESE CARRY NORTH SCRIPTURAL TEXTS

TORONTO, Ont., May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Jack Miner, noted naturalist, lecturer and author, has just received two tags returned to him at his bird sanctury at Kingsville, Ont., from the Hudson Bay region. They were taken from wild geese, shot by Eskimos many months after the birds were labeled by Jack Miner. Writing from the Anglican Mission at Port Harrison on Jan. 8, F. H. Gibbs has forwarded the two tags to Mr. Miner, which were given to Mr. Gibbs by two Eskimos in the fall of 1925. Mr. Miner states that one of these geese was tagged on his Kingsville farm in April, 1924, the other was tagged early in 1923.

Each tag which Jack Miner places on the geese which visit his sanctuary bears his name and address, the date on which the tag was fastened, and a verse of Scripture. The two tags on the geese killed by the Eskimos had the following inscriptions: "Delight thyself in the Lord" and "God is a Spirit." In his letter to Jack Miner, Mr. Gibbs states that the Eskimos were anxious to know what the writing meant. "It was a joy to see how pleased they were that even the winged creatures can convey news of God," he stated.

NEGRO COLLEGES' NEEDS GET STUDY

Conference Called on Land Grant Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—Problems of administration and curriculum in land grant colleges for Negroes will be considered at a conference to be held in Washington this week. The conference has been called by John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, and will be attended by officials of the Bureau of Education, of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and of land grant colleges throughout the South.

The Interior Department announced that the "primary purposes of the conference are to study methods of agricultural education through special demonstrations, to find the basic of a sound program of education in trades and higher industries, to improve methods of internal administration and to encourage higher educational standards."

The presidents and officials of 17 state agricultural and mechanical colleges for negroes will be present at the sessions, which will be held at the Interior Department auditorium, at Howard University, and at the experiment station of the University of Maryland.

Among prominent speakers on the program are Woodbridge N. Ferris (D.), Senator from Michigan; J. M. Gandy, president, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; H. O. Sargeant, federal agent for agricultural education of the Federal Board for Vocational Education; and M. M. Profitt, specialist in industrial education in the Bureau of Eduction.

BLOSSOMS AND MUSIC BASE GEORGIA FETES

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8 (Special Correspondence) — Georgians have just completed a series of festivals, each contributing in large measure to the esthetic, cultural or material progress of the State.

Embraced in the series were the Peach Blossom Festival at Fort Valley which attracted 50,000 visitors; the Apple Blossom Festival at Cornelia, which was attended by thousands; the grand opera in Atlanta by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, and the Rose Festival, held in Thomasville a few days ago.

CAPE COD INVITES PRESIDENT

Capts. George Terhune and William Phelps, the two Cape Cod citizens who recently went to Washington and extended to President Coolidge an invitation to pass the summer on Cape Cod, related their experiences of the trip to some 200 Cape Cod real estate men at their meeting in Hyannis last Friday night. The program was in charge of the committee, of which Edward A. Poland was chairman, Roscoe Jenkins, J. Everett Pike, Frank W. Prescott and eBnjamin Morse assisting.

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OIL MONOPOLY CHARGE DENIED

Standard of Indiana Files Answer to Ouster Suit Brought by Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 10 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has filed its answer to the state anti-trust lawsuit seeking to oust it from Missouri, or have it fined along with the Texas company, the White Eagle Oil & Refining Company, and the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky.

General denial was made of all accusations entered in the information filed Dec. 12, 1925, which marked the resumption of litigation started prior to 1909.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana and other oil companies were ousted from Missouri in a Supreme Court decision March 9, 1909. Four years later the court suspended the writ of ouster against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

In September, 1924, the present action was initiated when the Attorney-General filed a motion to vacate the order suspending the write of ouster.

The answer just filed denies that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has at any time since 1913 violated any Missouri law, and that the company never has entered into any agreements with the other companies named, or any companies which have restrained trade, or established or attempted to establish a monopoly.

The company also denies that there is a restraint of trade in Missouri or in any of the 10 Central Western States in which it operates.

The answer states that while the Standard Oil Company of Indiana had virtually no competition in Missouri in 1913, it now has more than 900 competitors, and that competition in Missouri and the United States has increased to an extent not equaled in any other industry.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC AGREE AS TO HYDRO

TORONTO, Ont., May 6 (Special Correspondence)—An important arrangement bearing on Ontario's future hydroelectric power policy has been arrived at between the governments of Ontario and Quebec. A joint engineering board will be appointed to investigate the power possibilities of the Ottawa River. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontaro, who has just returned from a conference with Louis Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, states that Quebec has made a remission in favor of Ontario of the 50 cents per horsepower tax upon power and that the two governments have agreed to resist jointly any action by the Federal Government to lease or sell the Carillon or any other power sites. The Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission proposes to secure 260,000 horsepower from the Quebec development.

The tax remission arranged will result in a saving of $130,000 per year on this additional power. The joint board which will study power possibilities on the Ottawa River will evolve a plan of development which will divide the possible horsepower equally between the two provinces, and the formation of this engineering board marks the first step in cooperation between the two governments in the development of power resources. "I found that there was every disposition to act in a most friendly way toward Ontario. It is an attitude which I have always found on the part of Quebec in any dealings which I have had on behalf of Ontario," stated Premier Ferguson.

King's Cousin Famed for Fried Sausages

Lady Mountbatten Serves Popular Dish in Hyde Park Canteen

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Lady Louis Mountbatten, cousin of King George and famous for her fried sausages, has become the chief cook at the Hyde Park canteen for feeding men in charge of the Government's food distribution. Some 600 transport workers sleep in the park in a circus tent, which in the daytime serves as a dining hall.

Lady Mountbatten's sausages and mashed potatoes are popular the first thing in the morning and all day long. She was awarded a diploma some years ago for cooking sausages in her particularly original way. She and her helpers, composed of society girls, have charge of cleaning and polishing the knives.

"The men do like bright, clean knives. They seem to whet their appetities," said Lady Forbes today.

The quartermaster is Lady Cunliffe-Lister, wife of the president of the Board of Trade and one of the wealthiest women in England. Lady Arthur has charge of the cocoa-making department. It operates 18 hours daily not far from Rotten Row, a favorite spot for aristocratic horseback riders but which is now filled with lines of lorries, loading or unloading gallon cans of milk.

BELGIUM SEEKS A PREMIER

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, May 10—The resignation of the Poullet Cabinet will be announced shortly. M. Brunet, Socialist president of the Chamber of Deputies, has been asked by the King to form a Cabinet but he has refused. Emil Francqui, one of the first financiers in Belgium, was then asked to accept the post of Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. He is considering the possibilities of the constitution of a Cabinet with one member from each of the three great political parties and other non-party members.

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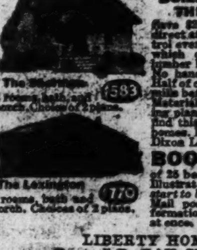
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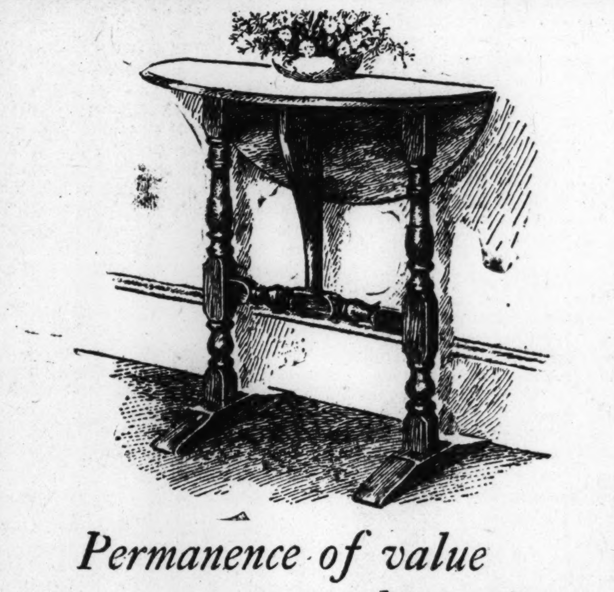

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AU QUATRIEME has just placed on view on the Fourth Floor Bridge, and in the patio of the Spanish House, a great number of Spanish jars and urns of rare decorative appeal in their beautiful simple forms, their lustrous glaze and brilliance of color. There are many sizes to be had in the attractive tapering shapes, with two or four handles or with none. Others are decorated simply with a series of gracefully swirling spiral ridges. There are also pleasing urn shapes, and a jardiniere type adapted to the wrought iron stands of which *Au Quatrieme* has so many excellent examples. The colors include a brilliant green, lemon yellow, a particularly fine turquoise blue, ultramarine, brown and black, the latter superb in the high lacquered glaze. They range from $25 to $160 each.

Magnificent oil jars in ochre yellow, more than four feet in height, are $125.

And one should by no means overlook the garden ceramics from the famous Zuloaga potteries, incomparable in their rich coloring and the fine heraldic decorations.

The Italian terra cotta jars in reproductions of old classic and Renaissance designs have, of course, an appeal peculiarly their own. This group includes also flower boxes and well-proportioned small classic pillars to be used as pedestals. As with the Spanish examples pots of ivy or other trailing plants may be fitted into the tops of the narrow-necked jars or amphorae. Large wide-mouthed jardinieres are well adapted to hold formal evergreen, such as cedar, arborvitae or box. $10 to $35.

Gay little Spanish flower pots in bright green and lemon glaze at $1 and $2 are decorative out of all proportion to their cost.

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TYROL LOSES NAMES, RIGHTS, AND LANGUAGE

Schools Must Teach in Italian, Classes in German Are Forbidden

The Italian Government's attitude in South Tyrol, the substitution of the podesta for the municipality, the muzzling of the press, are all set forth in clear and interesting form in The Christian Science Monitor, in a series of three articles, of which this is the last.

III

ROME, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The grievances of the German-speaking inhabitants of South Tyrol may be grouped in two categories. First, grievances deriving from the present Italian régime, as, for instance, the abolition of municipal autonomy by the introduction of the "podestà" in the communes, the régime of the press, the limitation of personal rights and of those of non-Fascist associations. These are no special racial grievances, but are generally the outcome of the Fascist régime, and are equally applied to all non-Fascist parties. Secondly, grievances deriving from the policy adopted specially toward the German population, which deserve a particular examination.

Name of Tyrol Forbidden

On Aug. 7, 1923, the Prefect of Trent published a decree forbidding the use of any place names throughout his jurisdiction except those officially sanctioned. Thus the names of Tyrol, South Tyrol, Tyrolese, became strictly taboo, and all those using them are liable to punishment under Article 434 of the Penal Code. At that time the German papers of Bolzano published violent articles by the local deputies, who pointed out that the region had been known under the name of Tyrol for centuries.

The most important newspaper of Bolzano, Der Tiroler, founded in 1900, was obliged to change its title and became Der Landsmann, adding, however, the significant sub-title, "Journal of the Germans South of the Brenner." This paper has now ceased publication, as have also all the other German dailies. Similarly, the large stock of picture postcards, advertisements and other publications has had to be mutilated, as nearly all of them bore the word "South Tyrol."

New Names and Court Language

The official denomination for the district and its inhabitants is Alto Adige and Atesini; but until the natives have had time to learn Italian the German translations, "Oberetsch" and "Etschländer" will be tolerated. Moreover, the German Tyrolese remind us that even the great Italian poet Dante, to whom a fine statue was erected in Trent when that city was still under the Austrians, had mentioned Tyrol in the twentieth canto of his "Inferno," using the word "Tiralli."

The question of signs is at present regulated under the decree issued by the Prefect of Trent on Nov. 29, 1922. In those places where the school is exclusively Italian, the signs must be exclusively Italian; where German classes are still tolerated, signs may be in both languages. A royal decree of Oct. 15, 1925, established the exclusive use of the Italian language in all law courts of the kingdom, with the exception of Fiume, while a ministerial decree of Dec. 25, 1925, gave further instructions regarding the use of the Italian language in the law courts of the district of Bolzano.

Interpreters Necessary

It is evident that these decrees, which have reference to both civil and penal procedure, place the German-speaking citizen, who has but an imperfect knowledge of Italian, in a position of manifest inferiority with regard to an adversary who understands and speaks Italian perfectly. An interpreter becomes necessary, thus abolishing the direct character of the administration of justice. The district over which the tribunal of Bolzano has jurisdiction comprises one-third of the population of the province of Trent, and this fact is sufficient to explain the serious consequences which the abolition of German from the law courts may have.

The question of the courts of assizes is particularly aggravated by the newly adopted system. The exclusive use of the Italian language is compulsory in courts of assizes, so that members of the jury are supposed to understand and speak Italian perfectly. For this reason the number of jurymen on the court of assizes is greatly reduced, the rural class being almost completely excludede from serving on a jury.

Schools of District

By a decree published on Oct. 10, 1923, the Italian Government ordered that all teaching in the elementary schools should be carried out in the language of the state, namely, in Italian. But the same decree provided that in those communes where another language is habitually spoken this language should form part of the curriculum, if the parents of the children so desire. By a subsequent decree dated Nov. 22, 1925, the use of non-Italian languages in schools was abolished, and finally the law of Jan. 7, 1926, rendered the use of the Italian language compulsory in those schools which had not already been nationalized.

In the Upper Adige there are at present schools which have been Italianized and others which have not yet undergone the change. The first category comprises the schools in the zone of Marebbe, Valle di Gardena and Egna. Besides these schools which have become completely Italian, the first category also comprises the three first classes of schools placed in other localities of the Upper Adige. To the second category belong the five higher classes of the schools of the Upper Adige, with the exception of Marebbe, Gardena and Egna.

German Culture Being Destroyed

This state of things, both in law and in fact, causes the greatest harm imaginable to German culture in the Upper Adige. It interferes with the most elementary right of German parents to have their children taught in the language of their ancestors. It is not surprising if the most stubborn efforts of the German minority in the Upper Adige have had for their object the maintenance and continuation of the German schools.

The demands advanced by the German minority regarding the question of the schools are five in number, namely: (1) Tuition in the elementary schools should be imparted in the mother-tongue; (2) the language of the state (Italian) may be rendered a compulsory part of the curriculum; (3) parents may send their children to the Italian or German schools as they choose; (4) the father is responsible for the declaration of nationality; (5) tuition must be imparted by teachers of the respective nationalities.

Private Lessons Suppressed

As the scholastic régime actually in force in the Upper Adige since October, 1923, contemplates only Italian elementary schools, private courses in German have been started in the communes of the Upper Adige, where schools had been suddenly Italianized. These private lessons are now also suppressed by every possible means by the authorities, under the pretext that they are "clandestine schools," in which children are taught in an anti-Italian spirit and in a spirit of hatred against the state.

Side by side with grievances, which appear to have a solid foundation in fact, there are others which appear to be entirely false, exaggerated and unfounded. For instance, the Germans are not treated worse than any other avowed opposer of the Fescist state and of its laws. The local press has been almost entirely abolished, but the same may be said of all the anti-Fascist papers throughout the kingdom. The German language has been practically eliminated in intercourse between the German Tyrolese and the authorities or even semi-official bodies, and from all public notices, even in connection with the business of private individuals. Even religious instruction is given in Italian.

Love for Tyrol

There is scarcely a German who some time or other in his life has not visited the beautiful Tyrol. The majority of Germans for generations have spent their honeymoon there, and every poet has sung the beauty of that country. It cannot be denied that the Tyrolese would have preferred to continue in their political and geographical union with northern Tyrol, but that being impossible, owing to the force of circumstances and the fortunes of war, they desire to be good Italian subjects under the new régime.

On the other hand, the German minority in Italy bitterly resents the fact that whereas the liberties and ethnical rights of minorities in smaller states are safeguarded by the peace treaties, it has been left not only absolutely defenceless, but is the object of disabling regulations expressly directed against it.

This is, briefly, the situation in the Upper Adige. According to the peace treaties, the question of the Tyrolese minority cannot possibly be submitted to the League of Nations, as it is a matter of purely internal Italian interest, but if we consider the spirit of the League itself, of which Italy is a member, and the spirit of the Treaty of Locarno, guaranteed by Italy, we must admit that better conditions should be vouchsafed to the Tyrolese in respect of their language, their culture, their schools and their traditions.

HOLLAND'S GREATER SOBRIETY

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, May 10—The Premier, Dr. D. J. Degeer, declared in the second chamber of Parliament that the decrease in state revenue from liquor excises was not due to frauds and bootlegging, but to greater sobriety of the Dutch Nation as a consequence of the prohibitionists' activities.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence

ONE day, while the writer was shopping in the busiest part of the down-town district, a large crowd was noticed at the intersection of Hill and Seventh Streets. The thought of an accident immediately presented itself to the mind of the spectator. It was necessary, to keep an important appointment, to cross through the section. Several automobiles and two or three street cars were blocked, to say nothing of the crowd which was gathering rapidly.

But it was far from a mishap that had caused the congestion. A little mother-cat was moving her family across the street. She had stopped in the middle of one of the car tracks to rest. She held one kitten in her mouth, the other three keeping close to her side. Touched by the evidence of her courage, the traffic officer had immediately stopped all traffic, regardless of the automatic bell-signals in this section. His willing white-gloved hands picked up the two kittens, which he carried safely to the other side of the street.

The little mother, however, showed an attitude which was far from satisfied. A commotion across the street proved that there were two more kittens huddled in the doorway of an empty grocery store. There was much excitement and smiling when a pedestrian picked them up and hurried across the street with them.

The proprietor of the cafeteria, toward which she was, no doubt, headed, gladly took the little mother-cat and her kittens from the officer and the man and promised them a comfortable home in his basement.

(From the Seattle Star)
Seattle, Wash.

SIX hundred persons tread softly and a Lake Washington ferry loses time every trip because of a duck on a dock.

The dock is on Mercer Island; the duck's nest is on the dock; 10 eggs are in the nest and on the eggs is a mallard.

Every time Capt. E. C. Clayton of the Dawn comes to the dock, he shuts off his engines away ahead of time and noses gently in, so that the mother mallard shall not be disturbed.

Then Purser George Segar goes around and warns passengers who are getting off: "Please don't disturb the duck."

Some days ago Captain Clayton noticed the duck building her nest on the end of a stringer. One by one brown eggs appeared in it, the mother mallard keeping careful guard over them. Purser Segar was asked to warn pasengers not to disturb the mother and her embryo family.

Now the watchful waiting is so complete that even a setter dog, that lives in the neighborhood, has taken to standing guard over the nest. He makes regular trips to the dock, peers into the nest to see that all's well, and trots away again.

Captain Clayton says the dog even barks at passengers who don't walk tip-toed down the gangplank.

But that's probably just a story—you know what these old salts are. But it's all true about the duck.

FEDERAL STOCK FRAUD PENALTIES ADVOCATED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—The need for a federal statute which will prevent the sale of fraudulent or worthless securities without putting an undue burden on legitimate issues, is emphasized by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in an article in the American Bankers' Association Journal, official organ of the association, just issued here.

While the real solution of the fraudulent security problem would be through the process of educating the public, Mr. Mellon continued, such processes are slow, and it would seem to be the duty of the Federal Government to provide adequate legal machinery for protecting the public.

"It has been suggested," he said, "that the situation could be met most simply and adequately by a law under which such securities as appear to be fraudulent could be brought to the attention of the United States Department of Justice through proceedings in the nature of an information.

"The Attorney-General could then be authorized to investigate such securities and if he found evidence of fraud to issue a summary order forbidding their further sale under heavy penalties. Such a law would not interfere with the flow of legitimate investments or the prompt sale of securities which is so essential in the investment business."

Tiny, Fly-Weight Airships Buzz in Tournament for New Records

Chicago Municipal Pier Audience Delighted to Watch Twisted-Rubber Driven Airplanes Flown by Youthful Owners

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 10—Possible aviators flew their tiny rubber-powered aircraft in the fourth annual tournament of Miniature Aircraft Fliers in the Municipal Pier Auditorium when trophies, loving cups, ribbons, and flights in real airplanes were given for the prizes.

Milton P. Rogers of Crane Junior Technical College, manager, was assisted by aviators of this area, members of the various service clubs, and parks and playgrounds.

As usual, the flying machines that appeared to be regular passenger carriers, in miniature, were most pleasing to the audience. John Rappold continued to hold first place in that event, with a beautiful monoplane weighing about 1½ ounces.

Ruick Myers, 6433 University Avenue, won the major event, his tiny rubber-motored airplane, weighing scarcely one-eighth of an ounce, continuing in single flight for 100 seconds, thereby establishing a new M. A. F. world's record. In 1924, William Lubersky achieved a flight of 95 seconds.

Clarence Krejci of Mark White Square won the L. W. V. Wilms Cup, with a record of 11 seconds with the glider. His brother Stanley won the Florence Macbeth Cup for Class B duration, and Smith Fowler of Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. won the Central Lions' Club Cup in beginner's duration.

Smith Fowler and his father won the Roseland Lions Club trophy, and the Ambrose Wyrick speed cup went to Donald Brummell—both of Hyde Park Y. M. C. A.

Airplanes generally weighed slightly under a fourth of one ounce, except the commercial designs, which occasionally go as high as 2½ ounces.

It is said that Detroit has better records, which may be reported later, but are not now available. Detroit radiocast the scores over WCX (by courtesy of WJR), and Chicago's scores went over the ether via KYW and WLS. The next contests will be the week of June 15.

Future Famous Airplane Designers May Be Here

Group of Boys Who Flew Their Miniature Airships at Fourth Annual Tournament at Chicago Municipal Pier Auditorium.

RIFF OPERATIONS ARE RECOMMENCED

Spanish Advance on Old Line —Concerted Action

By Special Cable

MADRID, May 10—After the failure of the negotiations for peace, Spain has lost no time in commencing operations, and the first advance has taken place in that section where Gen. Primo de Rivera has established a new base after the troops' spectacular disembarkation last year at Alhucemas, while the French fleet shelled the heights of the bay. The first advance has been made to South Adjir, and the troops have reached Axgar, five kilometers inland, preparatory to operations for obtaining access to Morabos, from which an advance on the strongholds of the Beni Urriaguel tribe will be immediately planned.

The Moors resisted in considerable strength, but careful tactics enabled the Spaniards to achieve their objective with comparatively few casualties. Simultaneously an advance of 15 kilometers was effected along an old Spanish line, going from Afrau to the Midar region, where they installed themselves in six new positions and established contact with the French troops.

The rapidity with which the operations were carried out, and the concerted action of the two armies should, it is felt, create an impression on the Moors and decisive results within a short time are expected. The Spanish Government says the enemy has not been wasting time and is well entrenched. Aviators are dropping a proclamation, calling on the inhabitants to submit to a government which is recognized by all the great European powers.

FRENCH BOMBARD DAMASCUS

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, May 10—The French are again bombarding Damascus, according to authorized Beirut reports, which declared that the rebels within the capital were prepared for a big siege, concentrating in the Maidan quarter, which was the scene of the October rising and subsequent shelling. Reinforced by the Druses and determined to counteract the success of the French troops along the countryside and to nullify Henry de Jouvenel's peace efforts, the local rebels plan to occupy Maidan and have ordered the women and children to move away while fortifying themselves, many houses containing hidden arms. The French declare that the shelling of this quarter is necessary to save the city.

GIRL SCOUTS AT WASHINGTON

Messages of World Fellowship Brought to Capital From 39 Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—Washington received a new viewpoint on international relationship today when it had a chance to get a "close-up" of some of the Girl Scout and Girl Guide delegates from 39 nations, who are here for a short visit, which includes a mass meeting of the nation's Girl Scout leaders. Included in the program was a visit to President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House, who are hosts to the world-wide group for a few hours. A trip to Mount Vernon and other places also was made.

The delegates caused considerable attention and much favorable comment as they were escorted about the city. Wherever they went and wherever they spoke they brought messages of "world fellowship."

Only last week, the Boy Scouts had a similar meeting. Washington is particularly friendly to both Girl and Boy Scouts, and their activities partake of an official character, so much are they approved by everyone connected with the Government, from the President down.

One of the most attractive houses in the city is the headquarters of the Girl Scouts. Erected as a model home, it was by permission of the Government, taken from its temporary site and placed on a lot directly across the street from the famous Octagon House and surrounded by government buildings. Here the Girl Scouts dispense hospitality, including among their guests, Mrs. Coolidge.

The Washington Council, which acted as hostess for the members of the International Council, had planned something for every hour that the visitors were in the city. After being received by Mrs. Coolidge and later by the President, they were taken to a restaurant conducted by Girl Scouts and then driven about the city to points of interest. They had a glimpse of the working of the Government as exemplified by the Senate and House sessions and were dropped at the residence of Senator and Mrs. David Reed of Pennsylvania for lunch. Other plans succeeded and after supper at the Girl Scouts' house they attended the reception which capped the visit, their entertainers accompanied them to the station to bid them godspeed.

The visitors came to Washington direct from Boston, where they have been in camp at Cedar Hill, Waltham, for three days. Tomorrow they go into camp at Briarcliff, outside New York, for seven days, where they will hear the leaders from the various nations represented and will exchange views concerning Girl Scout and Girl Guide work.

URUGUAY'S WEALTH ESTIMATED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 10 (AP)—An official announcement says Uruguay's national wealth on Jan. 1 of the present year was estimated at 2,521,508,643 pesos gold. (The gold peso is equivalent to $1.03.)

ROTORSHIP ENDS OCEAN CROSSING

Sailless Sailboat Arrives From Germany—Will Be Exhibited in Chicago

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—A sailless, wind-driven ship, made in Germany, has arrived in New York Harbor after a transatlantic voyage. Anton Flettner, inventor of the rotorship, was here ahead of time to greet the Baden-Baden, the first of his mystery vessels to cross the ocean.

Two massive towers rise high from the decks of the trim yacht-like vessel that successfully made an experimental trip of 6200 miles in 38 days, an average of 163 miles a day. These towers contain the motive power which brought the ship across the ocean with remarkably little use of its two six-cylinder, 250 horsepower Diesel engines. It carried a crew of 14 and one passenger.

A rotor speed of five knots was maintained for several hours while the motor was shut down for repairs. When there is no wind the rotor ship is propelled at five or six knots by her main Diesel engine.

In a light wind, the main engine is kept going and the rotors turned on. Each is rotated by an individual electric motor at the base which gives additional power and speed. In a fresh breeze the main engine may be stopped entirely and the spinning rotors draw sufficient power from the wind to go ahead.

By virtue of their peculiar aerodynamic properties, the rotors produce 10 times the propulsive force of an equal amount of sail area, Mr. Flettner says.

The rotorship may sail nearly twice as close to the wind as an ordinary sailing vessel. The rotors have an average of 65 revolutions per minute and are not connected with propellor, they taking the place of sails.

Mr. Flettner will demonstrate the rotorship in New York for the next three weeks, after which he will take the vessel to Chicago and other American ports.

ONTARIO TO ENCOURAGE SUMMER VISITORS

TORONTO, Ont., May 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Ontario Government is perfecting a scheme to make summer home sites available to residents of Ontario and visitors from the United States. The Government announced today a policy of disposing of summer home properties to applicants where the land in question is in the hands of the Crown, and is not otherwise valuable. Deputations have recently waited upon the Government, urging the opening up of certain lands in picturesque districts of the province for cottagers.

Although no definite decision has as yet been reached as to the exact districts which will be made available to the public this summer, they will be in all parts of the province, from the Rainy River district eastward. Government officials will do the surveying and sub-dividing work necessary to make the disposing of lots possible.

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BUS COMPANY SEEKS MANDATE

Supreme Court of United States Asked to Enjoin the Holyoke Railway

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 10 (AP)—Counsel for the Holyoke Street Railway Company and for the Interstate Busses Corporation, are appearing today before the United States Supreme Court in a case which the Interstate Busses Corporation seeks to have the court enjoin the street railway company from further prosecution of employees or officers of the bus company pending a decision in litigation now before the courts.

The busses corporation is a Connecticut corporation operating passenger busses on lines that to some extent parallel those of the street railway company. Last January the street railway brought Superior Court action against the interstate corporation and six employees, alleging that the company was transporting passengers over a route wholly within the State without obtaining the permits, licenses and certificates required by the general laws as amended. The interstate company appealed the case to the federal courts.

Counsel for the bus company claims that it is deprived of the full use of its property without due process of law, "in that no redress through judicial process is provided for in the act (Chapter 159, General Laws of Massachusetts), from an arbitrary . . . exercise of licensing power . . ."

The street railway counsel contends that the statute in question does not violate the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. "The statute in question as construed by the Massachusetts court is a valid exercise of the police power of a state. It does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution," it is alleged.

FLOUR CREDIT UNIT WOULD STOP FRAUD

Betterment of credit and sales conditions in the flour market of New England is the object of a new organization known as the flour credit and sales unit of the Boston Credit Men's Association, the next meeting of which will be May 13, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The unit aims to protect its membership against fraudulent credit and sales on credit to those who have difficulty in paying their bills.

By-laws have been drawn up and adopted by a quorum. They are today being sent to the members, and at the meeting May 13 will be formally read. Membership is to extend to all flour sellers throughout New England. The early membership includes some 27 of the largest flour mills, jobbers and handlers of flour in this district.

Edward L. Cragin, credit man of the Boston Branch of the Pillsbury Flour Mill Co., is president of the new unit; Leon T. Allen of Sands, Taylor & Wood, is treasurer; G. B. Flint of the Hecker, Jones, Jewell Company, is secretary, and the following are on the by-law committee: Nathaniel F. Silbert, Paul T. Rothwell, Harry Hamilton, Edward Savage and A. Zion.

Washington Observations

Washington, May 10

"SELF-GOVERNMENT in Business" is to be the basic subject of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington this week. The captains of trade and finance will try to arrive at some definition of the Government's position with regard to regulations of business, the relation between the states and the Federal Government, and local and state taxation and budgeting. The trend of consolidation in American business is also to receive extended consideration. Names of country-wide fame figure on the list of those who will tackle these big and burning issues. They include Herbert Hoover, Edwin T. Meredith, Julius H. Barnes, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, Dr. Julius Klein, Fred I. Kent, and John W. O'Leary, president of the national chamber. The problems of the farmer will be sympathetically considered at the conclave. "The agricultural outlook, and what of the corn belt?" is one of the topics. Another is entitled, "Industry's Stake in Co-operative Marketing."

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When the Shoreham Hotel, celebrated Washington caravansary, closes its doors June 1, one of the capital's well-known characters will automatically retire from business. He's a barber named Ralph Young, who has been cutting the hair, trimming the whiskers and shaving the chins of national and international dignitaries in the basement of the Shoreham for more than 30 years. An occasional President of the United States, several Vice-Presidents, Supreme Court justices, members of Congress galore, and a whole dynasty of foreign ambassadors have passed through his hands. Col. Fitzhugh Lee, on his return from a prewar inspection of conditions in Cuba, reported to Mr. Young before he saw President McKinley. A United States Senator once asked him, between latherings, for a talking point in a speech he had to deliver that day on the merchant marine. "Say that the United States is the biggest department store in the world and has no delivery wagons," suggested Mr. Young. The Senator did so and made a hit.

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President Coolidge's delay in selecting a summer White House is giving rise to lively real estate speculation in a score of communities east and west that have been "mentioned" as his possible choice. Such sharp practices were brought to the attention of the executive offices in Washington that it was decided to shut down on public discussion of the various sites proffered and under consideration. More than 100 places have been offered, ranging all the way from Cape Cod to San Diego. In one case, after offering the President a magnificent estate for the summer, a real estate firm went to the millionaire lessee and told him if he wanted to keep the place he must consent to a 25 per cent increase in rental. Having agreed to the increase in rent, the millionaire was notified that the offer to the President would be withdrawn. Another trick is to offer the President a big estate and then try to rent places in the vicinity at a high figure on the representation that they will be summer neighbors of Mr. Coolidge A score of resort places have offered houses simply as an advertising proposition, with the advance knowledge that the President would not accept the houses under any circumstances. In some cases, Congressmen have aided the advertising schemes. But the lid is now clamped down, so far as the White House is concerned. The President strongly objects to being exploited by real estate men, although he is glad to consider the bona fide offers of various communities.

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Heber J. Grant, president of the Mormon Church, has been a visitor to Washington. Even though he is a Democrat, he and Senator Reed Smoot (R.), first apostle of the church, are bosom friends. Every morning since Mr. Grant came to town, they have been at work on the links of the Rock Creek public golf course between the romantic hours of five and seven. Mr. Grant is a director in many western corporations, including banks, an implement house, a theater company, a large department store, and two or three insurance companies, one of which bears his own name. He assisted in organizing and promoting the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company and is now its president. He is also president of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company at Salt Lake City. Brigham Young's successor started his business career as a messenger boy in an insurance office.

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One of the most conspicuous members of the party of Pan-American journalists now touring the country is a somber, black-bearded Mexican editor named Manriques. He wears not only a shock of ebony locks, but a hirsute appendage that trails down his bosom in jet luxuriance. In one of the industrial towns the Pan-Americans visited, a factory presented souvenirs in the shape of safety razors. When Señor Manriques passed down the gift line and his hair and whiskers darkened the horizon, the man who was handing out the razor souvenirs ejaculated: "Take three!" Señor Manriques did.

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Kentucky's Democratic white hope, Representative Alben W. Barkley, has pitched his hat into the senatorial ring as a rival of Senator Richard P. Ernst, Republican, in the 1926 campaign. Mr. Barkley is one of the young midwest Democrats in whom party leaders see future presidential timber. Not the least of his qualifications for national honors is his high standing with organized labor, especially the railroad brotherhoods. He is joint author with Senator Howell, Republican, of Nebraska, of the railroad labor bill. Mr. Barkley has represented the Paducah River constituency in the House for 14 years. Railroad men and other union men are already organizing throughout Kentucky on his behalf. Never before the present time has the State been "humiliated" by having two Republicans represent it in the Senate. Blue Grass Democrats are confident that Mr. Barkley is the man to redeem it from the "ignominy" under which it now suffers.

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Two great national organizations declare that President Coolidge is "stealing their stuff." They are the National League of Women Voters and the National Civic Federation. The glory of which they have been despoiled is the wake-up campaign initiated by the President before the recent D. A. R. congress in Washington on the subject of vote-slacking. For several years both the League of Women Voters and the Civic Federation have been hammering away on that issue. The League during the 1924 campaign conducted an intensive movement to bring out the vote. On the negative results of that effort the Civic Federation in 1925 based a nation-wide publicity crusade aimed at pointing out the stay-at-home evil. Last year the San Francisco authorities ordered the local golf courses closed, as a means of promoting a big vote on primary day. Men and women are about on a par as vote-slackers. Some politicians advocate a money penalty for people who don't do their duty at the polls. Australia has such a system.

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Farmers and Labor have locked arms in Iowa to elect Smith W. Brookhart to his old place in the United States Senate. Maj. Frank J. Lund—like Mr. Brookhart, a soldier, farmer, lawyer and progressive Republican—will manage his campaign, and J. C. Lewis, leader of the Iowa miners and president of the State Federation of Labor, will be chairman of the Brookhart finance committee and campaign treasurer. Major Lund was long associated with former Senator William S. Kenyon in the Iowa progressive movement. Mr. Lewis sends word to Labor, the railroad men's scrappy official organ at Washington, that "Brookhart is making a winning fight, but needs funds for necessary campaign expenses."

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One of these days, if Representative Edgar Howard, of Nebraska, can have his way, all of the speeches of William Jennings Bryan will be immortalized in the Congressional Record. On every provocation, and sometimes without any, Judge Howard, who still burns incense at the Bryan shrine, obtains permission to insert one of his hero's oratorical masterpieces in that bottomless pit of political exuberance. Everybody likes Judge Howard, respects his admiration of "W. J. B.," is amused by his Bryanesque hair-cut, and considers his autobiography in the Congressional Directory that handy volume's choicest bit. It sets forth: "Once member of the Nebraska Legislature and Lieutenant-Governor, holding contemporaneously the higher office of editor of a country paper, and still in that estate; married at lawful age to Elizabeth Paisley Burtch, a native Nebraskan girl; still married. Started in religion as a Quaker, but of late years in the Episcopal fold."

F. W. W.

Retiring President

© Bachrach

MRS. ELIZABETH M. RAYMOND
Past Matron of Milton Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, President of the Matrons and Patrons Association.

Heads Nominees

FRED P. KINNEY
Past Patron of Milton Chapter, Nominated for President of the Matrons and Patrons Association.

OFFICERS SLATED FOR STAR SOCIETY

Matrons' and Patrons' Association Lists Nominees

Preceding the fiftieth annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts the Matrons' and Patrons' Association, made up of past heads of subordinate chapters, will hold its annual meeting in Mechanics Building tomorrow night.

Officers will be elected and disposition of the $1225 made at the assembly in the Copley-Plaza last winter for the Eastern Star Home in Orange will be decided. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Raymond, Past Master of Milton Chapter, president of the association, will call the meeting to order at 6 o'clock. The following have been nominated:

Fred P. Kinney of Jamaica Plain, Past Patron of Milton Chapter, for president; Miss Margaret L. Sandholzer of Palestine Chapter, vice-president; Mrs. Effie F. King of Magdalene Chapter, secretary; Miss Anna M. Doering of Germania Chapter, treasurer, and Miss Esther S. Eddy of Wenona Chapter, auditor.

After the business meeting there will be a dinner and reception to the Grand officers.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB HOLDS ITS ELECTION

Week of Activities Will Follow—Play to Be Presented

Members of the Women's City Club held their annual election today. Polls opened at 8:30 a. m., and will close at 7 p. m. A secretary, a treasurer, 11 members of the executive committee for a three-year term, one member of the executive committee for a one-year term to fill a vacancy, and 10 members of the nominating committee for 1926-27, will be chosen. The annual meeting will be held at the Fine Arts Theater, at 7:30 p. m., at which time reports of committees will be read and other business conducted. After the business meeting, "Spring," a comedy in one act, will be given.

The executive committee will meet at dinner tomorrow to elect a president and the vice-presidents for the ensuing year.

On Thursday at 3 p. m. a French pianist, M. Daniel Ericourt, will give a concert in Pilgrim Hall. M. Ericourt entered the Conservatoire at the age of nine years, and was soon accorded first prizes for solfeggio and the piano. At 11 years of age he was admitted to the highest class for piano, and graduated with first prize. He is a pupil of Nadia Boulanger, Roger Ducasse and Santiago Riera and has given concerts in most of the large cities of France and Belgium. His recital on Thursday will be his first appearance in America. On Friday at luncheon Rennie Smith, Labor member of the British Parliament, will speak on "The Present Strike in Great Britain."

STATE AND CITY HONOR GOLD STAR MOTHERS

Leadership of motherhood was emphasized by Governor Fuller at the Mother's Day exercises yesterday, which began at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common but were soon adjourned to Gardner Auditorium in the State House. He called upon mothers to surround youth with a good home influence, and to hold always before children the ideal of right thinking and clean living. Tribute to the gold star mothers was paid by Charles G. Keene, representing Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols.

Bouquets of roses were presented by Mrs. Fuller to a representative mother of each of the last three wars in which the United States has been engaged. They were Mrs. Fannie T. Hazen, who was a nurse in the Civil War; Mrs. Mary Danforth of Brookline, representing mothers of the Spanish War veterans, and Mrs. Dora C. Sanborn of Hull, representing mothers of the World War veterans.

Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, commandant of the First Corps Area, and Rear Admiral Philip R. Andrews, commandant of the First Naval Distric, were present. Ester Ferrabini sang, accompanied by Agide Jacchia and symphony orchestra players.

MODERN LANGUAGE CONVENTION CLOSES

Methods and objectives in teaching modern languages were discussed by the New England Modern Language Association, which closed its twenty-third annual meeting in Jacob Sleeper Hall today. Speakers included Mrs. Alice M. Dickson, editor of Le Petit Journal; Prof. B. D. Wood of Columbia University, Prof. Louis Cons of Princeton, Prof. J. Moreno-Lacalle of Middlebury College, and Prof. Alfred Jeanroy, a member of the French Institute and professor at the University of Paris, now an exchange professor at Harvard University. Last night an informal reunion and dinner for members of the association was held at the University Club, 270 Beacon Street.

RAILS WOULD END COMMODITY RATES

New England Mills to Protest Cancellation Plea

The cost of transporting many textile articles manufactured in New England to the markets will be increased 100 per cent if the railroads obtain a favorable decision on their plan to cancel the commodity rates in eastern territory, according to a statement issued today from the Boston offices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Plans to combat the carriers' project are being made by the manufacturers, it was said.

Objections to the proposal will be made by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Cotton Piece Goods Traffic Association and other organizations of the kind at a hearing to be held at the rooms of the New England Freight Association Thursday in the South Station, this city. Members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers from several sections of the country will attend the meeting and a formal protest against the proposal will be made by the rates and transportation committee.

The members of this group include: D. L. Taylor, Pacific Mills, Lawrence; Frank R. Fritz, Nashua Manufacturing Company, Nashua, N. H.; Arthur S. Rice, Lawrence & Co., Boston; Henry M. Tarr, traffic manager of the Cotton Piece Goods Traffic Association, Providence, R. I., and Harold D. Arnold, American Printing Company, Fall River.

Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the association, in a statement to the members said:

"This proposal means the cancellation of many commodity rates on intermill movements and from New England mill points to New York City and other markets on cotton blankets, canvas, crash, hosiery, knit goods, towels, toweling and pillow cases; also on woolen blankets, dress goods, flannels, satinettes, underwear, worsteds, warp, and yarn.

"Many of these commodity rates have been in effect several years and their cancellation will increase the cost of transportation on these articles to the markets 100 per cent or more."

B. & M. PROMOTES CHARLES F. PALMER

The appointment of Charles F. Palmer as New England passenger agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with special attention to travel on the "Minute Man," is anonunced by W. O. Wright, general passenger agent.

With the new connections between Chicago and the middle west and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and northern Massachusetts made possible by the "Minute Man," Mr. Wright said, the position of New England passenger agent will be concerned largely with the development of travel over this new and convenient route.

Mr. Palmer, for several years with the Boston & Maine passenger and advertising departments, has been with the Boston & Albany in recent years as traveling passenger agent. He assumes his new duties on May 15, the day the "Minute Man" pulls out of the North Station on its initial trip to Chicago.

Y. W. C. A. JUNIORS TO GIVE OPERETTA

"The Golden Leaves," an operetta by Nancy Lewis, is to be given by the junior reserves, members of the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Friday, at 8 p. m., in Lamson Hall of the Y. W. C. A. Building, at 40 Berkeley Street. The story is built on a Polish legend.

Miss Marjorie Stickney, director of the girl reserves, is general chairman; Miss Elinor Strickland, dramatic coach; Miss Hurd has the music and dancing; Miss Frances Hughes, piano; Miss Claire Gardner, tickets, and Miss Sophie Siematkowski is in charge of the costumes.

The cast includes Miss Avis Nickerson, Miss Patricia O'Brien, Miss Puranoosh Evlian, Miss Marie Schouten, Miss Mildred Carroll, Miss Gladys Rondeau, Miss Doris Harrison, Miss Claire Cartwright, and Miss Myrtle Dudley.

Verdi Night at the Pops

A large audience assembled in Symphony Hall last night to listen to an operatic program dedicated to the memory of Giuseppe Verdi. From this composer Mr. Jacchia had drawn the Overture to "Jeanne d'Arc," selections from "Trovatore," the Overture to "La Forza del Destino," the "Aïda" Fantasia and the Tempest scene from "Otello." The second section of the program consisted of a Fantasia from Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin," the Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried," the Toreador Song from "Carmen," Intermezzo from Granados' "Goyescas" and the Bacchanale from Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila."

The Verdi items were arranged, it will be observed, in chronological order, evidently to give a notion of the composer's musical growth, and they excellently accomplished this object. Yet the response of the audience proved that it is still pretty difficult to surpass, for popular appeal, "Trovatore," most melodious of operas. Nevertheless the masterly measures from "Otello" received generous meed of appreciation. Conductor and orchestra were in fine fettle. The better the music, the better they play.

Most of the week's programs are devoted to some special observance or other, but all but one are open to the public. On Thursday night the entire house has been taken over by the Eastern Star. Tonight is Tufts Night, Northeastern celebrates tomorrow evening, the Harvard Freshman Glee Club wil participate in the concert of Wednesday, and Friday brings Maine Night.

INAUGURATION AIDES APPOINTED FOR B. U.

Selection of eight students to act as aides at the inauguration of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh as fourth president of Boston University are announced by Prof. Lyman C. Newell, chief marshal of the inauguration. They will take part in arranging for the academic procession and will head the approximately 400 students who will take part as representatives of the 10,979 in the university.

Allen E. Claxton, a student at the university school of theology, and Miss Marguerite Pohek of West Somerville, a student in the university graduate school, have been appointed marshals on Professor Newell's staff. The six aides appointed by the university student council are William McIntosh of the school of law, Ernest Kuebler of the school of religious education, Otto L. Churney of the school of medicine, Grace I. Whitaker of the school of education, and Doris E. Campbell and Dorothy F. Mitchell, both of Lynn, from the college of practical arts and letters.

BRITISH LABORITE TO SPEAK

Rennie Smith, a member of the British Labor Party, and one of 19 members of Parliament who recently voted to abolish the Royal Navy, will address the meeting of the Association to Abolish War Friday afternoon in Clark Hall, 41 Mount Vernon Street.

"Mellie" and "Gram" Happy; They're on the Road to Home

"Stage Fiddlin" Days Nearly Over—Norway, Me., Is Ready for Home-Coming Celebration

Homeward bound, "Mellie" Dunham and his wife, "Gram," passed through Boston yesterday. Only a little more stage fiddling, a week in Lowell, another in Portland, and the two will be back on their little farm on Crockett's Ridge, Norway, Me.

Home, to a hillside farm from which the mortgage has been paid and debts met, to a bevy of grandchildren who may now have the education their grandparents longed to give them, to hosts of old friends and neighbors who are eager to gather round and hear the wondrous tales the two travelers will tell, to happy and contented days from which many shadows have been lifted.

They don't care to say much about it, but it is generally known that regular deposits have been sent back to the Norway bank, until, today after 20 weeks in vaudeville, "Mellie" is said to have an account of more than $10,000.

Back in Norway, naturally, the folks are planning to greet the homecoming voyagers in royal fashion. Almost the whole town will migrate to Portland when "Mellie" appears in the Keith Theater there, and when he finally arrives in Norway an unprecedented celebration will be held.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunham seemed to be enjoying their trip just as much when they arrived in Boston yesterday as when they were here before the tour started. Mellie still wears the same cap which he had when he left Norway, but the sheepskin coat travels carefully packed in a trunk, for it has become a valuable "prop" in the act.

He has a new suit, which "Gram" insisted he should buy from a mail order house, but he sticks to O. D shirts without a necktie. "Gram" has some new spring clothes, but that's about all, for $500 a week in vaudeville hasn't turned the heads of these two Maine folks.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO MAINE INCREASED

Augmentation of passenger service to Maine and the Maritime Provinces by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., to a complete summer schedule became effective today. Service to Bangor and points on the Penobscot Bay and River where connections may be made for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill, Rockland, and intermediate landings will be maintained by the steamers Belfast and Camden daily, except Sunday, at 6 p. m. Daylight Saving Time from India Wharf.

Two weekly sailings to St. John, N. B., with landings at Eastport and Lubec, will be made by the steamer Governor Dingley. Boston tourists for the Maritime Provinces, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland resorts will be afforded with service ideally suited for their spring and summer travel plans. The Dingley clears from Central Wharf Mondays and Fridays at 10 a. m., Daylight Saving Time, thus providing a voyage down the New England Coast in the daylight.

Boston Art Notes

At the Argonaut Club, 1 Rowes Wharf, there are shown the paintings by J. S. Jablonski, a name that is new on the Boston Art calendar. A small group of oils, water colors and etchings reveal Mr. Jablonski as an artist who is equipping himself with the most difficult aspects of the craft. His work is solidly performed with thoroughness and consistency, with a feeling for the finer qualities of the subject. Some still-life pieces are painted with a precise feeling for differences in surfaces.

With similar quiet and pervasiveness Mr. Jablonski paints water colors. There he shows more clearly his vision, in eliminating many details and selecting the few that are poignant. There is a lightness of touch, a movement and freedom that lends itself to an appropriate expression of old Toledo, Spain, and the Italian scenes that he has selected to present. In his etchings he shows still another manner. He works usually with a clear and telling line but gives way to a freer stroke in more imaginative moments.

Joseph Strock is showing an impressive exhibit at 16 Arlington Street. Some vivid marines strike the visitor at once on entering. He has painted along the New England coast the rough surf, the rugged cliffs, the birds and yachts. The vigor of the sea, the turbulence of the waters, the rhythm of the motion; there are many stern characters that he has caught with success. His colors are brilliant, the luminous deep blues and greens that we associate with the New England coast line. He shows also some still-life where there is again displayed a taste for the richness of colors and an appreciation of the curves and subtle shapes of the leaves.

At the Vose galleries on Boylston Street are paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, shown to excellent advantage on the well lighted gray walls. The atmosphere is a cheery one with a definitely social feeling enhanced by the warmth of the personalities of Miss Brown's sitters. Most of the pictures are portraits. The artist has discovered in the quieter sentiments the more representative characteristics that will reveal the sitter. Her presentation is direct but penetrating, simple but complete.

In the catalogue one finds corroboration of one's thoughts about the artist from words of hers that are quoted concerning portraiture. "Nothing can bring a human presence and personality to life so well as a direct and honest painting, for it reproduces upon the canvas the image of its subject as it appears to the mind as well as the eye of the artist." Some persons of note are shown in her portraits, among them Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Caroline Hunnewell and the Harvey children. At the same gallery there are shown sketches and water colors by Joseph Pennell.

Decorations in gesso relief by Mildred Giddings Burrage contribute toward a novel exhibition at the Casson Galleries. All the subjects have been obtained from old documents from which Miss Burrage has taken details, with color and decoration of her own added. There are maps, illustrations from old cuts and manuscripts, and portraits. Miss Burrage's decorative additions are charming, catching in color and design the character of the time and subject of her pictures.

At Grace Horne's Gallery are paintings by George Pearse Ennis and Edmund Greacen. The arrangement is an interesting one that one meets often at Miss Horne's, offering a definite contrast of artistic types and revealing how extensive are the possibilities of the artist in the matter of doing a variety of things. Mr. Ennis paints vigorously with an incisive, firm and determined brush. He paints the firm rocks, the deep blue sea, the interesting uneven outline of the coast line covered with boats. His colors are rich, generous and properly subdued. Mr. Greacen is a dreamlike painter with a lyrical brushwork. His tones are pale, light, opalescent. There is delicacy and finesse, a quality of veiled loveliness that holds everything aloof. Both artists profit by the presence of each other, for one can appreciate either or both for different reasons.

At the shop of Harlow and Howland there are on view some of the attractive and interesting colored prints of Paris and Prague by T. Francois Simon. The magnificent color and atmospheric effects achieved in the print by this artist are always a great source of attraction in his work in addition to the depth of sentiment that he infuses into scenes of everyday life.

At the Twentieth Century Club there are some attractive small landscapes by Charles H. Battey. The view of nature given by this artist is a vigorous one, his stroke is firm his vision clear his imagination direct. He has used the uneven landscape with hills and trees silhouetted against the dark masses as a motive lending itself adequately to many pleasing patterns.

WILLIAMS TO HAVE DELTA PHI CHAPTER

Upsilon to Be Inducted Into Fraternity on May 22

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 10 (Special)—The number of national fraternities at Williams College was brought up to 15 today when it was announced that Alpha Tau Alpha, the only local fraternity on the campus, has just been admitted to Delta Phi, one of the oldest national fraternities in the country. The induction of the new chapter, which will be known as the Upsilon Chapter, will take place on May 22. Now that Delta Phi is represented at the Berkshire college, practically all of the oldest and strongest fraternities have chapters there.

Delta Phi is one of the oldest fraternities in the country. Founded in 1827, it is known as one of the Union Triad, composed of Delta Phi, Sigma Phi and Kappa Alpha (northern), all founded at Union College. Kappa Alpha was the first, founded in 1824, and the others followed in quick succession.

Alpha Tau Alpa, which has now become Delta Phi at Williams, was founded as a local last year, when a number of non-fraternity men banded together. They purchased one of the largest and best estates in Williamstown, and immediately applied to Delta Phi for admission. Their enrollment with Delta Phi is one of the fastest in history, as the process usually takes several years.

CHAMBER ELECTION DAY ASSEMBLY SCHEDULED

Plans are being made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the annual election of directors, scheduled for May 18, for a "boom New England meeting," at which speakers will discuss such subjects as "Who Said New England Was Slipping?"; "Pulling Together in Foreign Trade"; "Fostering the Shippers' Real Interests," and "New Englanders Can Pull Together—and Sometimes Do."

A luncheon is planned in the main dining room and the speakers are to be leaders in finance and industry, telling of progress of New England business. The polls will be open from 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. for election of directors, and balloting will be in the members' quarters on the fourteenth floor.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE PLANS GARDEN FETE

"Old Days Under the Lilacs" to Be Portrayed

Mrs. Henry D. Tudor is opening her lovely old house and garden in Cambridge for the fete to be given on Wednesday, May 26 for the Women's Municipal League.

It is to be called "Old Days Under the Lilacs" and will take the place of the annual fete on Beacon Hill. The time chosen is the one when the lilacs in the old garden should be their lovliest and make a delightful setting for the old costumes.

Refreshments will be served out of doors, under the management of Mrs. Stephen Fitzgerald and Mrs. David J. Evans with a group of girls in costume to do the serving.

Entertainments and music are in the hands of Mrs. R. T. Paine 2d and Mrs. Barrett Andrews. Mrs. G. B. Hugo will have charge of membership, assisted by a group of ladies in old-fashioned costumes.

Mrs. David Sigourney and Mrs. Sherwood Rollins are arranging the pageant. Mrs. James A. Parker will have homemade candy. Mrs. Barrett Andrews will have the flower table. Mrs. Everett Morss and Mrs. Theodore G. Bremer will have a table of everything from balloons to bedspreads. Mrs. Percy G. Bolster will have lavendar bags and handkerchiefs. Miss Mildred Bradley and Miss Elsie Thayer will have homemade cake.

Other members of the committee are: Mrs. Robert Cushman, Mrs. Ronald T. Lyman, Miss Catherine Russell, Mrs. Paul M. Hubbard and Mrs. William H. Goodwin.

POSTAL CLERKS RE-ELECT

Installation of officers for their seventh consecutive term was held yesterday at a meeting of the Boston Local 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks at Hotel Brewster. Belief that the Lefibach-Stanfield bill providing a maximum retiring allowance of $1000, would be passed before the present Congress adjourns, was expressed at the meeting. The following officers were installed: John A. Kelley, president; Edward F. Fitzpatrick, vice-president; William A. Collins, recording secretary; Joseph T. Ahearn, financial secretary, and Bernard W. O'Brien, treasurer.

BANK ADVANCES INTEREST RATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10 (Special)—The People's Savings Bank, in announcing the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, states that it will increase the rate of interest paid on deposits from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent. When the bank was established in 1851 the deposits totaled $1672. They now total $20,546,484 with 34,000 accounts. It has paid in dividends during its existence more than $19,000,000 to depositors.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MAY 10
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)
5 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 5:05—Live stock and meat report. 6—Krazy Kat Kiddies Klub, guest, Guy Principato, playing Hawaiian steel guitar. 6:30—Dinner dance, Joe Herman and his orchestra. 7:30—Baseball news and weather. 8—Quartet. 8:30—From the new studio at the Metropolitan Theater.
9—Overture, "Caucasian Suite," arranged by Herman Hand, Metropolitan Grand Orchestra, direction Joseph Klein; Al Mitchell and his Roseland Band; organ solo, "My Mother," Arthur Martell; stage presentations, "Southern Memories"; a Paul Oscard presentation, featuring "The Dixie Banjoists" and "Plantation Quartet."
10—"Covering the World Series," F. E. Williamson, Boston correspondent of the Associated Press.
11:30—From the Metropolitan Theater, organ recital by Arthur Martell.

TUESDAY MORNING
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club, Bible readings, the Rev. Barrett P. Tyler, All Saints Church, Brookline; musical numbers arranged by Madame Lombard; Marjorie Mills of the Boston Better Homes Bureau; "Another Lesson in Good Form," Jean Sargent; news flashes.
12:53 p. m.—Time signals and weather report.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news. 6—Radio Review, from B. F. Keith's Theater. 6:10—Events of the day and baseball scores. 6:20—Alice Heide talks about books for boys and girls. 6:45—Big Brother Club: Winthrop Packard, "Getting Acquainted With the Birds"; his subject for tonight will be "Birds in the Garden"; Betty Peterson, 11-year-old entertainer. 7:30—Shiners. 8—"Walker." 8:15—Entertainers. 8:45—"Six Entering Wedges in Business." H. N. Rasely. 9—From New York: "Gypsies" 10—Ed Andrews and his Nautical Gardens Orchestra. 11—E. B. Rideout, radio forecaster and meteorologist.

TUESDAY MORNING
7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A., the Rev. William B. Ayers, Union Congregational Church, Wollaston. 10:15—Anne Bradford, "Small Labor Saving Helps." 12 noon—Radio Review from B. F. Keith's Theater.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)
7:35 p. m.—Markets. 7:40—Baseball scores. 7:45—Farm flashes. 8—Concert by the Capitol Theater Orchestra, under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8:30—Organ recital by Rena Dagenais, from the Capitol Theater. 9—Musical program. 9:30—Empire Singing Orchestra, under the direction of F. L. Adams. 10:30—Twins. 11—Weather.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
6 p. m.—"Birds," by Wendell P. Parker. 6:15—"Twilight Scouts." 6:45—Official Boy Scout announcements. 7—"Window and Porch Boxes," by Prof. A. L. Thayer of Massachusetts Agricultural College. 7:30—WTAG Entertainers. 8—Robin Hood Hour of music under the direction of Arthur Crosbie. 9—Grand Opera by the WEAF Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
5:50 p. m.—Hub Trio. 6:30—Announcements. 7:30—Capitol Theater Orchestra. 7:45—Vacation land. 8—Fely Clement, operatic prima donna. 8:30—Emil Heimberger's Orchestra. 9—Grand opera hour. 10—Symphonic ensemble.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert of Troy Conservatory of Music. 9—Address, Prof. E. A. Fessenden, professor of mechanical engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 9:30—Dance Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Program by Schenectady Salvation Army Band, David Pearson, conductor. 7:15—"WGY Agricultural Program": Speakers—Joshua A. Cope, assistant extension professor of forestry, Cornell University; E. L. Prickett, Central Station Department, General Electric Company, and C. R. Vanneman, chief engineer, Public Service Commission, New York City. 8—Program by band.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Columbia University lecture; "Lullaby Lady"; "Gypsies"; grand opera, "The Pearl Fishers," by the WEAF Grand Opera Company; Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hotel Commodore dinner concert. 6:55—John B. Kennedy. 7—Astor orchestra. 8—Reading Revelers. 9—Sasha Culbertson and string quartet. 9:45—Harry Leonard's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture to be given by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of 10 Churches of Christ, Scientst, in Greater New York, from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes and baseball scores. 5:45—Fifteen-minute organ recital. 6—Talk by Arthur Eldred, auspices of New Jersey State Agricultural College. 6:15—Dinner music. 7—Children's hour. 7:40—Piano recital, Alice Warren Sachse. 7:55—Talk. Norvelle W. Sharpe Jr. 8—Hotel Ambassador concert orchestra. 10 — Eddie McKnight's orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
4 p. m.—Talk, auspices Peirce School. 4:15—Sesquicentennial program. 4:50—Baseball scores and sports results. 6:30—Dream Daddy with boys and girls. 7—Short Agro-Waves, Charles P. Shoffner. 7:30—Piano artists. 8—Theater hour. 9—Arcadia orchestra. 9:30—Vaudeville. 9:45—El Patio orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—WBAL dinner orchestra, Robert Iula, conductor. 7:30—WBAL Sandman Circle, "Topsy Turvy Tales," told by Hazel Knox. 8—Hazel Fox, contralto; Mildred Penn, pianist; Walter Linthicum, baritone; Robert Lee, violinist; Edward Jendrek, tenor. 9—Talk by David E. Weglein, superintendent of public schools of Baltimore. 10—WBAL Ensemble, Michael Weiner, conductor.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Baseball news. 6:30—Studio program. 8—Gypsies. 9—Grand Opera, "Les Pecheurs des Perles" by the WEAF Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Sodero.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:15—Baseball scores. 6:20—Children's period. 8—Stockman-Farmer news and market period. 8:15—Book Night; "Some Old-Fashioned Books for Summer Reading," by Mr. Percival Hunt, head of the department of English of the University of Pittsburgh. 8:30—Music presented by Mrs. Charles Mayhew. 9—Ruud Light Opera Hour.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Sunshine Girl. 8 to 9—Studio concert. 10—Grand opera. 11—Radio News service. 11:05—Dance orchestra.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Woodcliffe Orchestra. 7—Musical program by Jack Stack and friends. 8—Concert directed by Howard Zwickey. 9—Amherst Choral Club. 10—Weather forecast. 10—Vincent Lopez Statler Dance Orchestra; John F. Gunderman at the organ.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Studio program. 8—Gypsies. 9—Detroit News orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Gaspar Lingeman Entertainers. 7:45—Good will. 9—"Sixes." 11:30—"The Merry Old Chief" and his Radio Jesters.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. St. Paul Concert Orchestra. 7:45—Farm lecture. 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—Royal Star Ensemble. 9:30—Classical concert. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert orchestra directed by Robert Visconti. 7:30—Theatrical feature. 8—Little Symphony Orchestra directed by William J. Kopp.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program. 8—Eugene Perazzo, pianist. 8:15—Americanization talk. 8:20—Cincinnati Public School program. 9—Program under auspices of Robert E. Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Erwin Read's Orchestra.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)
7 p. m.—Beasley Smith's Orchestra. 8:15—Program arranged by Mrs. Clarence Sutherland. 10—Program by Vito Pellettieri and his orchestra.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10:45—Vick Myers Orchestra.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF Grand Opera Company, direct from New York. 10—Eden Seminary Choral Club and Orchestra.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; address—Twelfth of a series of talks by Edgar A. Linton, writer and lecturer; the Trianon Ensemble. 8—Varied musical Ensemble. 9—Classical musical program by the Star's Radio Orchestra, assisted by Nora La Mar Moss, vocal soloist. 11:45—Nighthawk Frolic; Ted Weems's recording orchestra. Billy Adair's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

NEW YORK CITY, May 10—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C.S., of Clinton, Ill., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., May 10, will be radiocast by Station WMCA, New York City, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, is being given under the auspices of 10 Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York, from the auditorium of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, New York Avenue and Dean Street.

BRITISH READY TO MEET STRIKE

Comparison Made Between Present Dispute and Those of Former Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26—Although it is difficult to institute a precise comparison between the present industrial position in Great Britain and that which existed at the time of the last great coalfields stoppage, it is possible to examine broadly certain points of similarity or contrast.

The nature of the miners' calling explains their stoicism and capacity for endurance, and it is the manifestation of these qualities which has given them a reputation, far above that of any other class of workers in England, for "sticking it out" whenever they enter on an industrial struggle. This circumstance further explains why it is that the amount of union funds in reserve at the beginning of the a strike or lock-out exercises a smaller influence on miners' decisions than is the case among other workers.

At the beginning of the last stoppage, in April, 1921, the reserve funds of the coalfield unions were seriously depleted. It should be noted that the Miners' Federation is simply an association of separate unions, each coalfield district having its own organization, and that the federation has no funds apart from those derived from a small affiliation fee to enable it to carry on its administrative work.

Question of Strike-Pay

A strike of three weeks in the fall of 1920 had greatly reduced the district funds, and it was known at the beginning of 1921 stoppage that strike pay could only be given for two or three weeks. Nevertheless the struggle continued for eight or 10 weeks after the funds were exhausted, and this was made possible largely by extensive credits given by co-operative societies, and by heavy loans which some of the unions secured on the strength of their material assets, such as buildings.

From a financial point of view the position is now even worse. Few of the union have been able to build up new reserve funds. Some have only just succeeded in repaying the loans. A stoppage of two weeks would almost certainly exhaust the strike pay in two-thirds of the coalfields. Owing to the fact that many of the co-operative societies have still to recover, in the aggregate, a very large sum from the miners to whom credit was given in 1921 the board of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, speaking for the whole movement, made it clear some weeks ago that credit would only be given in the event of another stoppage to the extent to which complete security could be offered by the unions.

Unions' Participation

In most industries these conditions would go far to prevent a stoppage. In the coalfields they can, at the most, limit its possible duration by perhaps two or three weeks, if the miners were left to carry on a struggle alone.

This point brings us to a comparison of the position in so far as the participation of other workers in the struggle is concerned. In 1920 the miners acted entirely alone. The committee of the Triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers passed a resolution pledging general support, which, however, took no tangible shape. In 1921, although there were more definite consultations with the Triple Alliance, the miners again acted alone, and the stoppage had been in progress a week before the attempt was made to bring about a sympathetic alliance stoppage, and the discussions began which ended in the break-up of the alliance, following on the decision of the railwaymen and transport workers to take no part in the conflict.

No Co-operation in 1921

In 1921, also, no effort was made to obtain the co-operation of the general trade union movement through the Council of the Trade Union Congress. In the present dispute, continuing the arrangement made in July last, a special industrial committee of the council and the executive of the Miners' Federation have maintained the closest touch, while in the later stages the industrial committee has played an active part, as mediators, in the negotiations.

There was also a general understanding that so long as there was accord on policy between the two committees an effort would finally be made to organize the whole strength of the trade union movement in support of the miners in the event of a stoppage. This development made the possibility of a conflict much more momentous than it was either in 1920 or 1921.

The economic position of the coal industry is far more serious now than it was in 1921. Then the period of acute depression was only just beginning. It was thought to be momentary. The factors making for a permanent reduction in coal consumption, in relation to the increased productivity capacity of the world's mines, had not been examined. Now it is seen by many people that the task of adapting an industry to new world conditions has to be undertaken, but it is difficult to believe that the truth has been fully grasped by those on both sides whose tactics made possible a conflict which must render the problem even more difficult to solve.

Another point of contrast is the preparedness of the Government for any stoppage approximating to a general strike. In 1920 no question of state action to maintain supplies arose. In 1921, when Triple Alliance action was talked of, an emergency transport service was hurriedly improvised. In July last, when the possibility of a general strike emerged in the closing days of the crisis, the 1921 plans were the only ones in existence, and they were seen to be altogether inadequate.

In the nine months of the subsidy period far more effective preparation has been made quietly, especially in the registration of transport vehicles, and arrangements for taking them over quickly.

GEN. FENG VISITS RUSSIA

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, May 10—The so-called Christian Gen. Feng-yu Hsiang has arrived in Moscow, where he plans to study Soviet political and economic conditions. General Feng expressed his confidence in the ability of the Chinese People's Army, which he formerly commanded, to resume the attack soon, despite its recent defeats, declaring that signs of disagreement had already appeared within the ranks of the Chanf-tso-lin and Wu-pei-fu forces opposing the People's Army.

British Coal Peace Based on Modernizing Mine Work

American Observers Report Wage Problem Hinges on Regaining Lost Markets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8—The loss of markets for British coal, which has cut exports from that country by 20,000,000 tons, is the fundamental difficulty in the British coal industry, and no settlement of the present labor strike based only on adjustment of wages and working conditions will be permanent.

This is the conclusion reached by the Institute of Economics, as outlined in a statement made public by Harold G. Moulton, director. Two experts from the institute staff, Dr. Helen Everett and Isador Lubin, who have just returned from making a thorough study of conditions in the British coal industry, declare that permanent industrial peace can be reached only through an overhauling of the British coal industry, during which process the British miner must accept a cut in wages.

The crux of the problem, according to Dr. Moulton's statement, is that Great Britain cannot sell sufficient coal to keep her mining industry alive. "Though her production has been curtailed by falling demand to the extent of only 25,000,000 tons since pre-war days, her coal exports, which have always been the mainstay of the industry, have been cut by 20,000,000 tons," it is stated. "This loss of exports has brought an important part of the industry to the verge of bankruptcy.

Product Sold at Loss

"Great Britain has been unable to meet the competition of German and other coal in the markets of the world, in spite of the fact that her mines have been operating at a loss for almost two years. Seventy-three per cent of the coal mined in the last three months of 1925 was sold at an actual loss. With a decreased world market for coal the competition between England and other exporting countries has become extremely severe. Stocks of coal have been accumulating in every European coal producing country—stocks which are waiting to find a market.

The owners' demand for wage reductions, it is pointed out, is but a symptom of the underlying fact that British coal is being mined at a loss, and will continue to be until it regains its former markets. The proposed increase of an hour a day in the British coal elds, which would increase the output by about 30,000,000 tons a year, would not help the industry since it would be difficult to find a market for this increased production, while increase of hours without increased output would add about 130,000 miners to the unemployed.

Pointing out that "the fundamental need is a reduction in the price of British coal," the Institute of Economics declares that the conflict centers about whether relief should be sought through lowered wages, increased efficiency, or both.

Correcting Decreased Efficiency

Overcoming the decreased efficiency of the British coal industry, it declares, means "complete reorganization of the industry. It means an amalgamation of collieries and the adoption of large-scale production to a degree that has not, in the opinion of the recent coal commission, taken place on any adequate scale. It means the elimination of many inefficient mines. It means the use of machinery on a scale far greater than at the present time when over 81 per cent of the country's coal output is still mined by hand. It means the further development of mechanical haulage in an industry where the electric locomotive is virtually unknown, and the elimination of the inefficient system of moving mine cars by mean and mules.

"Increased efficiency, coupled with lower wages, points the way to a recovery of trade. The recent negotiations between owners, miners and the Government have, however, so far considered only a reduction in wages. The terms offered by the owners meant that the miners alone were asked to sacrifice in the present crisis.

"Had the Prime Minister given any adequate assurance that the long-standing inefficiencies of the industry would be attacked, there is little doubt that the miners would have accepted a temporary wage cut to tide over the reorganization period, and this would at least have pointed the way toward some relief. But to ask the miners to take a wage cut in the face of inefficiency in the industry, as set forth by two Royal Commissions, and to leave the inefficiency untouched, was obviously to court disaster.

"Now that the crisis has come, organized Labor has rallied to the miners' cause. It is to be hoped that the general strike will focus attention on the vital points at issue and result in far-reaching changes within the industry. If this means a more economical and adequate production and distribution of coal, it may serve as a precedent for the reorganization of other British industries. Should this occur, the strike and its attendant evils will not have been in vain."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SEIZES ALL SUPPLIES OF NEWSPRINT

(Continued from Page 1)

for saying: "All special constables are traitors." A mass meeting at Norwich passed off peacefully, and no inflammatory speeches were made.

All reports from the North, according to the Government, show that the bulk of the trade unionists, except the miners, are "not enthusiastic about the strike," while in London and South England there is growing confidence among the population that the Government has the situation well in hand.

Population Reassured

The Government spokesman said Mr. Baldwin's pronouncement over the radio on Saturday had greatly reassured the population, and the copies of the speech were being distributed to the outlying districts.

Practically all the London suburban railways are providing skeleton services. The volunteer workers are exceeding the demand at the moment. Large numbers of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates are being sent to work on the docks of London, Southampton and other ports.

The Government's steps to maintain law and order include the parking in the south London district of a number of heavy tanks with detachments of guards in steel helmets and full equipment, ready to move at the shortest notice.

In Bird Cage Walk, beside the Wellington Barracks where the guardsmen are housed, there is a detachment of the Royal Tank Corps and a column of armored cars.

A Home Office report says all the meetings in London yesterday were conducted in an orderly manner. The organizing secretary of the Shoreditch Labor Party was arrested Saturday on a charge of having seditious literature in his possession, and was remanded on bail.

The police prevented a Communist meeting Sunday in Edgeware Road and made two arrests. A disturbance occurred in Battersea, where several police and officials were injured, and two men were arrested on sedition charges.

The beginning of the second week of the strike found transportation facilities for the thousands of city workers much improved. There was good service on the subway trains as well as an increased number of busses, enabling people to arrive at their offices earlier. The West End stores greeted a larger number of shoppers, due to better services from the suburbs.

In the labor district of Poplar, all the public houses and saloons were closed today. The majority of the licensed premises ceased business Saturday noon when their supplies of liquor were exhausted. A similar state of affairs prevailed in the Stepney district. Both districts were quiet this morning and no interference with vehicular traffic had been reported up to noon.

Special Constables Needed

The Government still is lacking its full requirement of special constables, and the second edition of the British Gazette today printed an appeal from the Home Secretary for more men. It recalls that on Friday he asked Londoners to bring the week-end enrollment up to 50,000.

"I am delighted to say they are coming in splendidly," said the Home Secretary, "but I'm still a few thousand short. I want you to realize that protection is one thing that will kill the strike and restore England to its normal life.

"Give the Government enough special constables to enable me to allot two to every vehicle that is, or thinks it is, in danger, thus releasing the regular police for sterner work. Give us men in such numbers that we may have mobile forces of young and vigorous constables in any London area where trouble is anticipated and there will be little fear of serious trouble.

"Everything is going wonderfully well. I was naturally anxious the first day or two over how the Government organization would function; but you who receive your milk, bread and other necessities with punctuality little realize what it has meant to volunteers and officials who have made all go smoothly. Every day the engine is working better, and I have no doubt whatever as to the victory of commonsense."

Gazette Circulation Grows

The British Gazette expects that shortly its circulation will exceed 1,000,000 daily and that it will be available regularly in all parts of the country. Last Saturday 836,000 copies were run off the press. A large part of the issues are being sent by airplane to the remoter parts of the country. The remainder is being transported by motorcars. The newspaper declares that the workers in the plant are receiving the normal rate of pay and are not asking for more.

The British Worker, organ of the strikers, says the convoy of cavalry and armored cars which yesterday guarded food trucks from the Victoria Dock to Hyde Park, was an attempt to delude the public into the belief that the country is in danger.

"There was no risk of attack whatever," says the newspaper. "The lorries were as safe as ordinary traffic in ordinary times. The object of this ridiculous and unnecessary demonstration was to make the people afraid by creating a belief that the strike has reached violent revolutionary aims."

"Second Line of Defense"

A sidelight to the movement of the foodstuffs through the streets was an agitator exhorting a crowd of people on the sidewalk to "stand fast and never mind the troops." The agitator was reprovingly interrupted by another man with "You told us they would be on our side."

The spokesman for the Trade Union Congress announced this morning that the executive council had not yet made any decision as to what its next step would be concerning the all-important question of calling out Labor's second line of defense. The statement was made in answer to reports that the second line would be ordered to strike Wednesday.

This second line includes seamen, electricians, gas and water workers, textile workers, men and girls employed in the woolen mills, persons engaged in the boot and shoe industry and various employees in essential or municipal services.

In the third line are the general laborers in the allied trades represented in the Trade Union Congress and also the scavengers. If these two lines should be called to Labor's colors the action would bring 2,000,000 more workers into the fray and make the aggregate number of persons engaged in the movement approximately 5,000,000.

Home Secretary Optimistic

An unofficial suggestion has now been put forward that as neither side will budge from their declared intentions the King might usefully take a hand in the dispute by calling a conference of the rival parties. It is not apparent how the monarch could take such a step without seeming to disavow the Government, which has declared that the calling off of the general strike is essential to further peace discussions, but in some quarters the belief seemed to prevail that some way might be found to have King George intervene.

The suggestion lacks any sort of official backing and is regarded by some persons as a trial balloon sent up by those anxious to establish peace.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, is optimistic over the situation. He declares that the Government will win. The Earl of Balfour in a statement asserts that the country is threatened with revolution, "and it behooves us seriously to consider what would be its actual result were it unhappily to succeed." Success, says the former Premier, would mean that the community henceforth would be ruled not by Parliament, but by a relatively small body of extremists "who regard the trades unions not as the machinery for collective bargaining within our industrial system, but as a political instrument by which the industrial system itself may be utterly destroyed."

Strike Leaders' Views

On the other hand, C. T. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, in an address to strikers, declared it might be necessary "to take further steps" to win victory for the striking miners. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in a speech at another meeting reiterated that the strike was not a challege to the Constitution. He declared that a heavy responsibility would rest on which ever side failed to recognize the moment when an honorable settlement could be reached.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, announced readiness to make an honorable peace immediately. "All we ask is a living wage," he asserted. "We are not chasing the moon or asking the impossible."

Those persons who are opposing the strike are making much capital out of the assertion that the strikers are trying to starve the country by preventing the distribution of food. It is declared by them that all sorts of obstruction and intimidation have been used in the neighborhood of the London docks to prevent the withdrawal from storage of stocks of flour bady needed for public use. They assert that the calling out of the flour-mill workers at Birkenhead is a further indication of this intention.

Transport Being Restored, Docks Reopened and Food Supplies Reported Ample

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 10—The first week of the general strike is today completed. It finds the trade unions' full attack on the people's means of livelihood made and successfully resisted, although not yet defeated. Transport is being gradually restored. One hundred and six thousand out of a normal 700,000 railway workers are at their posts. Skeleton railway services, including 3000 trains, ran yesterday, in addition to the London and suburban services. Sixty-nine out of a total of 74 light and power stations in London are now operating efficiently, largely by volunteers.

The docks here have been reopened and food is pouring there in quantities officially estimated as sufficient to feed all London's 7,000,000 people. So strongly has public opinion swung over against anything capable of interpretation as revolutionary that the Trade Union Council has decided to return with thanks the check sent to it from Moscow by Russian labor sympathizers.

Inconvenience Caused

Troops have been called out in large numbers by the Government to deal with the obstruction and intimidation from the strikers' pickets. Food convoys move under armored car escorts to Hyde Park, the chief milk supply depot, and Regent's Park, where London busses are housed for safety, are like military camps in war time.

Nevertheless, no shots have been fired anywhere. The civil police, armed with nothing more formidable than light wooden truncheons, have dealt successfully with every riot that has so far occurred. Good temper prevails, and disturbers of the peace are being dealt with in the police courts, where it has been found necessary to impose a few sentences running to more than two months' imprisonment.

Vast public inconvenience is still being caused, and much ordinarily profitable industry remains at a standstill. Discomfort and financial loss alone have now to be faced, however. There is no longer any question of the strike being able to prevent the nation's life from proceeding.

Stanley Baldwin Emphatic

Viscount Grey of Fallodon said last night in a wireless talk that if the general strike's object was revolutionary, there was nothing for it but to fight it to the end. If it was not revolutionary then there was "no reason why the strike should not be withdrawn."

"We should look," he added, "upon a resumption of negotiations with sympathy and hope."

The Earl of Balfour points to another side of the situation. If the general walkout were to succeed, he says in today's "British Gazette," the community would be ruled by a "relatively small body of extremists who regard trade unions not as machinery for collective bargaining within our industrial systems, but as a political instrument by which the industrial system may be utterly destroyed."

Stanley Baldwin is equally emphatic. In a message broadcast on Saturday he asked: "Who is attacking the Nation's standard of living? Is it the Government, who has only sought to bring about a reasonable settlement in the mining dispute, or the Trade Union Congress, who have decreed a strike which, if continued, cannot fail to increase unemployment, and lower the whole living standard."

Labor Recognizes Position

Labor speakers meet this point by explaining that all they want is for the Government to arrange for the mine owners to "withdraw the lock-out," by which they mean that the state should continue to subsidize the coal industry in order to save the miners from having to accept the lower wages which the mine owners still offer. The trade union leaders begin to recognize, however, that the present state of things cannot continue.

Speaking at Hammersmith, last night, James H. Thomas, representing the railway strikers, said: "I've never disguised, and I don't disguise today, that I've never favored the principle of a general strike." There will be a grave responsibility, Mr. Thomas added, on whichever side "fails to recognize the moment when an honorable settlement can be arrived at."

Soviets Make Strenuous Efforts to Aid Strikers

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, May 10—Russian trade unions show the liveliest interest in collecting funds to aid the British strikers. The president of the Red Trade Union Internationale, Abraham Lozovsky, and the secretary of the Russian Trade Union Council, A. Dogadoff, have announced the sending of 2,000,000 rubles to the British strike committee. This follows an earlier gift of 250,000 rubles sent during the first days of the strike. Mr. Dogadoff sent the following telegram to Arthur Pugh and Walter Citrine, Labor leaders, regarding the latest gift: "Soviet Trade Unions send you today 2,000,000 rubles for their striking brothers in England. This is the second payment of the Soviet trade unions from collected funds. Collections continue. Brotherly greetings."

The Council of the Russian Trade Unions have appealed to all their members to contribute a quarter day's wages or salary for the benefit of the British strikers. An unofficial Soviet telegraphic agency publishes an interview with Mr. Dogadoff in which he states that workers in many factories exceeded the sum requested, while the council contributed a half or a whole day's wages.

Mr. Lozovsky in the leading article in today's Pravda writes: "The Russian Trade Union Council asked the British strike committee in what form it preferred to receive help, in money or in kind. The Russian trade Union Council has already sent the strike committee 2,250,000 rubles."

Besides contributions, theatrical performances and literary evenings are being organized to raise funds for the British strikers.

The Association of Proletarian Writers announces the early publication of a single day newspaper, entitled "Fight Like Devils," to be devoted to the British strike. Among the contributors to this newspaper are mentioned Trotzky, Radek, and Lozovsky, and the proceeds of its sale will be sent to aid the strikers.

Trade Union Congress Rejects Soviet Offer

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The executive council of the Trade Union Congress has declined to receive financial assistance from the Russian Red Internationale Federation for aid in conducting the general strike in Great Britain.

The Trade Union Congress has returned a check received from the Russian body with a courteously expressed intimation of appreciation, but voicing its inability to accept the money.

E. L. Poulton of the Trade Union Congress explained that while the executive committee was in conference a check for some thousands of pounds arrived from "the All-Russian Central Council of Trades Unions," at the Palace of Labor, Moscow. Poulton said:: "We fully considered the matter and decided to send a courteous reply expressing our appreciation, but our inability to accept the check, which has been returned."

A Moscow dispatch Friday said that the Soviet labor federation had transferred 2,000,000 rubles to the British Trade Union Congress as the second instalment of a fund being raised by Russian laborers and office workers to aid in conducting the British strike.

Netherlands' Unions Contribute

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, May 10 — The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions has donated £5000 to the British strikers, while the Christian National Federation has refused to extend financial support, as it regards the present general strike as an indefensible weapon, and also disagrees with the attitude of the Daily Mail strikers as being opposed to the freedom of the press. The vegetable auctions in Westland are suffering great loss, as are also the fish exporters as a result of the strike.

British Coal Import Stayed

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, May 10—An agreement more apparent than real marked the termination of the conference here, Frank Hodges, representing the British miners, and Edo Fimmen, president of the International Miners' Federation. The International Union of Transport Workers is to ask an explanation from British unions regarding the attitude of the British sailors on the present strike.

The conference declared that the dispatch of coal to England from continental nations had been thwarted, and if necessary wider measures would be taken to support the British strikers. The meeting advised the workers to strictly observe the decisions of their leaders, and praised the strikers for the conciliatory attitude so far displayed.

Will Rogers Says He Is Too Busy to Settle the British Strike

Comedian Planning to Pay for Last War—To Visit Many Celebrities, Including Prince, Mussolini and the King of Spain

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Will Rogers stood looking out from his Strand Hotel windows across the Thames today and declared that at the present moment he hadn't any suggestions as to how to restore peace in England.

"I am so busy trying to work out plans to get the last war paid for," he explained, "I can't devote much time to anything else. I am a born cowpuncher and constitutionally opposed to walking, and I have been greatly handicapped since I landed in London, as the underground only runs now and then."

As the American comedian continued to gaze, a hurdy-gurdy struck up "Valenzia."

"That's the most exciting thing that has been staged out there on the Thames embankment," he remarked. "Somebody must have told that chap I am on my way to Spain."

Mr. Rogers expects to go to the House of Commons tomorrow, and later to the House of Lords.

"I am specially interested in the House of Lords," he said. "I expect to get lots of ideas there which will help me in my capacity as adviser to the United States Senate. I understand the House of Lords is much like the Senate, and that's my specialty."

Rogers hopes to call on Lady Astor and renew his acquaintance with the Prince of Wales in the next few days; then he and his son, Will Junior, intend to fly to Paris on the way to Italy.

"I must rush down to talk it over with my old friend Mussolini," he went on, "as I think the Duce may have many hints to give me which will be helpful in arranging public affairs in the United States."

The next move will be to Spain for a conference with King Alfonso, and he may go to Russia.

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QUINCY'S VOTE ON ZONE LAW ATTRACTING KEEN INTEREST

Improvement Associations, Representing Home Owners, and Real Estate Group Take Opposite Sides in Controversy Which Has Stirred Community

QUINCY, Mass., May 10 (Special)—To zone or not to zone, that is the question which Quincy voters are called upon to settle tomorrow at the polls. The election is the culmination of a dispute between the improvement associations, representing the home owners and some of the real estate speculators which dates back to the erection of a dance hall amid residences along Quincy Shore Boulevard.

Some months ago, with the expiration of the restrictions, application was made for a permit to build the dance hall. Residents of the neighborhood immediately entered a protest, asserting that public dances and similar entertainments would bring to their vicinity the objectionable elements from neighboring cities and towns. The license board, however, granted a license over the protest of the neighbors and the dance hall was opened. But it did not prove popular and the building was soon closed.

Campaign for Ordinance

This instance awakened the residents of Quincy to the need of restrictions, and a campaign for a zoning ordinance was started. Two councilmen, Robert Comins and Thomas J. McGrath, presented ordinances which were referred to the finance committee. But these were both reported on unfavorably because the city solicitor had given it as his opinion that neither would stand the tests of the courts.

At this point, Mayor Perley E. Barbour sent to the Council a recommendation that appropriation be made for the employment of zoning experts to draw up an ordinance which would meet Quincy's peculiar needs and which would compare favorably with similar laws already adopted in other New England cities and towns. The Mayor expressed himself as in favor of a zoning law.

An appropriation of $8000 was made and a zoning expert from New York was engaged, who put in more than two months in an exhaustive study of the entire Quincy district. At the conclusion of his survey, an ordinance was drawn up, discussed and slightly modified, passed by the Council and signed by the Mayor.

Exchange takes Action

With Quincy so far on the way to property protection, the Quincy Real Estate Exchange under the direction of W. W. Wilson, its president, not unanimously but with a sufficient majority to make the move official, began a campaign against the new zoning law. Asserting that the law as enacted would retard the growth of Quincy, that it was ambiguous, expensive to the individual builder, and unsatisfactory all around, they circulated successfully a petition calling for a referendum vote. Hence, the voting tomorrow.

The exchange has made considerable advance by circulating the information, it is alleged, that under the zoning law no individual property owner will be allowed to screen in a porch if it comes within a certain distance of the property line. Thomas Baldwin, a member of the commission who prepared the ordinance, told members of the Wollaston Women's Club last Thursday evening that this is untrue and went on to say that the inclosure of a porch either with screens or with swinging windows was entirely within the provisions of the zoning law.

BAKERS TO MEET AT SWAMPSCOTT

Many Delegates Expected by New England Association

That New England will be largely represented at the annual three-day convention of the New England Bakers' Association to be held May 23 to 25, is assured by the large number of requests which have been received for reservations at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, where the bakers will convene. C. F. Parker, president of the association, will open the business session on Monday morning.

A varied program of entertainment will be combined with the business sessions. Opportunity for golf and motoring will be afforded. Problems relating to baking by the housewife will be discussed at the Monday session by Louis A. Wehle, first vice-president of the New York Bakers' Association.

A short comedy, "Master Bakers' Employment Bureau," will be presented Monday evening. Tuesday will be "Production Day." W. S. Allison, representing the Quality Bakers of America, will address the convention on "The Human Element in Baking." An afternoon of sports will close the convention.

Officers of the organization are: O. F. Parker, president; George J. Papp, general vice-president; Joseph P. Duchaine, secretary; William L. Durland, treasurer; Joseph E. Brazier, wholesale vice-president; William A. Wagner, retail vice-president, and Horace D. Likins, business manager.

JOHN BARRETT IS IN U. S. SENATE CONTEST

Announces Candidacy for Nomination in Vermont

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., May 10, (AP)—John Barrett of Grafton, former director-general of the Pan-American Union at Washington and former United States Minister to Siam and Argentina, announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Vermont in the September primaries.

"Loyal and even militant support of the policies of Calvin Coolidge, Vermont's native-born and bred President, and the enforcement of the Nation's laws as interpreted by Attorney-General John Garibaldi Sargent, native-born and native-bred resident," will be a dominant plank in his platform, Mr. Barrett announced.

He will also stand for "active, vigorous co-operation and solidarity of action by New England representation at Washington and for the protection of its vast agricultural and industrial financial interests against rapidly growing, but unjustified rivalries and jealousies of some parts of the South and West."

His candidacy was conditional only on the possible entry of "some other candidate equally loyal to President Coolidge and generally indorsed by the people of the State."

Mr. Barrett made his announcement as he was leaving for a brief trip to Cuba in his capacity as arbitrator for private international commercial disputes.

CREEK CHURCHMEN GUESTS AT HARVARD

The Greek commission, headed by Gennadios, Metropolitan of Thessalonia, was entertained this noon by Kirsopp Lake, professor of church history at Harvard. Following the luncheon, the visitors were escorted on a tour of the university buildings before returning to the Hotel Somerset. This evening they will be entertained at a private dinner.

Tomorrow the Metropolitan will take part in several exercises, participating in the services at the Greek Church in the morning and at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in the afternoon, and in the reception to be given him by the Greek community at the Greek Church in the evening. The commission will leave for Canada on Monday, going by way of Lynn, where they will stop for the evening.

GREEK CHURCHMAN SPEAKS IN BOSTON

Cites Growing Co-operation With Anglican Communion

The Greek Commission, headed by Gennadios, Metropolitan of Thessalonica, left Boston today for Canada. They set out from the Hotel Somerset by motor in midafternoon, planning to pass the evening in Lynn where a large reception has been planned. They will board the train there about midnight for Montreal.

Yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, the Metropolitan took part together with Bishop Charles L. Slattery in a special service commemorating "that historic continuity which binds us link by link with the founder of Christianity."

The entire commission was present, and the large congregation sang hymns written by great leaders of the early eastern church in welcoming them.

The Metropolitan, whose brief address was interpreted by the Rt. Rev. Joakim Alexopoulos, bishop of the Greek Church in Boston, said, in part:

"I desire to declare that the Greek Orthodox Church feels the same reverence towards the Episcopal Church on account of the many traditions she has preserved from the ancient Catholic Apostolic Church, and because of the hope which we mutually nourish for union.

"I observe with great satisfaction the progress that has been accomplished in our relations and the endeavors that are mutually being made toward the approachment and union of our churches. I thank God that there is a sincere good will on both sides, such as is gradually preparing the way for the fulfillment of our Lord's prayer and our common desires, so that there shall be one fold and one Shepherd.

"I express my warmest thanks for the courteous reception we have received in this city, and I also desire to declare our warm gratitude for the sympathy which has been demonstrated, on the occasion of our presence here, for my church and for the Greek people."

Bishop Slattery stressed in his address the fact that the Anglican communion has been striving toward a closer unity with other Christian communions, and that through recent years this effort for co-operation and co-ordination had notably advanced between his church and the apostolic church of the East."

SPRINGFIELD DONATED LAND USE FOR AIRPORT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10 (Special)—This city has been offered the use of a 40-acre tract of undeveloped land at the head of the Watershops Pond and just south of the Wilbraham Road, for use as an airport. Andrew J. Stapleton, owner of the land, has refused steadfastly to sell the land, but will give the city free use of it for airport purposes as long as it is desired.

A. W. Vining, chairman of the committee which has been campaigning for an airport, has accepted the offer tentatively, and a program of development is now being planned. Although the field is not large enough to afford a landing place for the larger commercial planes, it is well situated for the smaller machines and its location on the water's edge also affords facilities for hydroplane landing.

FOUR FOUND GUILTY OF RUM CONSPIRACY

William L. Quinn, formerly chief of police of Swampscott, and three others of the 12 defendants charged in the United States District Court with conspiracy to violate the national prohibition laws and to smuggle intoxicating liquors, were found guilty at midnight and Judge James M. Morton announced he would pronounce sentence on June 7. The jury took 10½ hours to come to a decision. The three other men convicted are: Patrick A. McDonenll of Boston, Robert H. Brown of Lynn, and David Seigal of Chelsea.

The men were indicted on March 26 last, and the case came to trial April 15. Eighteen men had originally been arrested on the charges of conspiracy and smuggling, three pleaded guilty, two were discharged, and another enlisted in the United States Army.

When the jury had returned its verdict of guilty against the four, their attorneys told Judge Morton that they would file exceptions to the trial within 20 days as court directed and the date for pronouncing sentence was announced following the notice of appeal. Bail in $10,000 was required of deefndants Quinn, McDonnell, and Brown, while $5000 bail was asked by defendant Seigal.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS PUZZLE A CHINESE STUDENT AT SMITH

Miss Tang Finds Practices Much Different Than They Are in Her Country

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 10 (Special)—"We never mind," says Luh Tang, Chinese student at Smith College, Northampton, "if one girl

Photo by Eric Stahlberg

MISS LUH TANG

owes another a nickel, but your American girls are not content until their nickels are paid back to them." To the serious girl from the Orient, the practicality of the American girl, a characteristic not often noticed by the foreigners, is an outstanding difference between the American and Chinese.

Miss Tang is impressed by the hurry of college life in this country. "The American is never satisfied to sit down to meditate as we have been taught. She is continually running about, doing something, but never thinking about the things she does."

A lackadaisical attitude, however, is characteristic of all China, she says, and this state of passiveness is hampering the development of the country. "Our language is an example," says Miss Tang. "There are so many dialects that Chinese from different provinces barely understand each other. A movement is under foot to adopt a common language called Mandarin. It would take me 10 years of concentrated study to master the classical Chinese; English is much easier."

Luh Tang was for two years a student at Ginling College, Smith's sister college in the Orient. Students like Luh Tang are leading a youth movement for the prevention of economic penetration of China by all foreigners and the abolition of imperialism and detrimental customs.

"I love America," continued Miss Tang, "but why do you eat potatoes, and how do you manage a knife and fork? They are so hard to understand. I will go back to China and chopsticks after I graduate," laughed Miss Tang, adding seriously, "because it is the duty of every educated Chinese to enlighten the millions of ignorant."

PROSPECT UNION COURSES LISTED

Information concerning summer-school courses available to residents of Greater Boston has been brought together in compact form by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange and printed for distribution. This shows that more than 200 subjects are included in the day and evening courses for the summer season of 1926.

They vary from training for professional advancement by the man already on the job, to college preparation and courses for the vacationist who wishes to fill his leisure with profit as well as pleasure. Detailed information concerning the courses can be had by addressing Charles A. Gates, director, Prospect Union Educational Exchange, 760 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS OPPOSED

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 10 (Special)—Delegates to the local Central Labor Union have gone on record as being opposed to married women teaching in any department of the public schools and voted to send a communication to the next meeting of the School Committee requesting that married women be barred from teaching regularly in the schools.

Opinion was voiced at the meeting that it is only proper that Normal School graduates be given every consideration in securing positions and that the School Committee should find some way of even having special classes taught by others than married women.

BUREAU TO CONTROL RADIO ADVISED IN SENATE REPORT

Senator Dill's Committee Favors Board of Five Appointed by President at $12,000 Each, With Sweeping Powers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—C. C. Dill (R.), Senator from Washington, has laid before the Senate the official report he was directed by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to prepare on the radio regulation bill, substitute for the White bill, unanimously recommended for enactment. The Senate act sets up an entirely different system of administration.

"After consideration of the facts given your committee at the hearings the committee decided that the importance of radio and practically the probable influence it will develop to be in the political, social and economical life of the American people and the many new and complex problems its administration presents, demand that Congress establish an entirely independent body to take charge of the regulation of radio communication in all its forms," the report declares.

"The exercise of this power is fraught with such great possibilities that it should not be entrusted to any one man nor to any administrative department of the Government. This regulatory power should be as free from political influence or arbitrary control as possible. A commission which would meet only occasionally would gain only a cursory and incomplete knowledge of radio problems. It would necessarily be largely dependent on the administrative authority, namely, the Secretary of Commerce, for expert knowledge it would require.

Objection to Bureaus

"Your committee recognizes there are many important objections to the establishment of additional commissions under the Federal Government, but the relation of radio communication to the Government makes it absolutely necessary that some bureau, board, or commission under the Government shall administer the law regarding radio.

"Congress has repeatedly legislated regarding commercial combinations by wireless telegraph because that constitutes interstate commerce. Commercial broadcasting also is interstate commerce. By the very nature of broadcasting, if Congress can protect and regulate commercial wireless and commercial broadcasting, it becomes necessary that it control and regulate all broadcasting. Otherwise unregulated broadcasting would destroy all reliability and efficiency in the commercial field.

"Under these circumstances your committee believes that Congress should retain the full control of the use of the means of radio transmission and should permit the use of independent channels of transmission for limited periods of time only. In other words, the use of the rights of way of every radio station within the limits of the United States is to be retained under the control of government and Congress should legislate on that principle.

Highly Paid Members

"In order to secure the service of men of big ability and to make the commission of equal dignity with other bodies of that kind, the bill provides for a commission of five members, at a salary of $12,000 per year, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of five years, and subject to removal only for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

"Such a body will soon become an expert authority on radio communication. Its members will study every phase of the subject, and as a governmental body will be able to assist and encourage the development of the art of radio communication. The tremendous growth of radio during the past five years, and the probable development of the art in the transmission of pictures and electric power within the comparatively near future, make it highly desirable that the government have such a body to administer this law.

Further Provisions

"The bill provides further:

"The commission shall have authority to issue licenses for the inter-state transmission of energy, communications, or signals by radio when public convenience, interest or necessity, will be served thereby, and is given complete authority—(a) to classify stations and operations; (b) to prescribe the nature of service to be renedered; (c) to assign wavelengths and frequencies and the time during which stations may operate; (d) to determine the location of stations; (e) to regulate the purity and sharpness of emissions and the apparatus used; (f) to establish areas to be served by any station; (g) to make inspections of stations and apparatus used; (h) to make regulations consistent with law to prevent interference between stations; (i) to regulate radio stations on railroad trains; (j) to control chain broadcasting; (k) to regulate radio stations where a charge is made to listeners.

"In time of war or national emergency the President is empowered to take control of all stations and the owners are to be compensated for the use of same.

"Government stations engaged in government business are not subject to the control of the commission but may do commercial business when not engaged in government business.

No License to Aliens

"No license shall be granted or transferred to aliens or transferred except by written permission of the commission. In order to prevent the selling of wave lengths for profit, the commission shall not approve any transfer of a wave length when the apparatus is sold for more than its reasonable value.

"Licenses are limited to two years, and in order to secure a license or renewal of a license the applicant must file a waiver under oath of any claim of right to any specific wavelength or to the use of the ether because of any previous use.

"Applicants for license shall file under oath a complete statement of all agreements and contracts with other persons engaged in the radio business and also as to the ownership by the applicant in any corporation or association engaged in the radio business.

"No license shall be transferred in violation of this act, and the licensee shall be required to keep a log of all radio communications for each day.

Temporary Licenses

"The commission may waive the ordinary requirements for the purpose of granting temporary experimental licenses for a period not to exceed 90 days.

"The commission is prohibited from granting a license to any applicant who has been convicted of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize the radio business.

"The commission may revoke a license for false statements in the original application or for the development of any conditions during the period from which the license is granted which would have warranted the commission in refusing a license at the time of the application, or in case the licensee fails to provide reasonable facilities for radio communication or is guilty of making unreasonable charges or showing discrimination, but any licensee has the right of appeal for a hearing on all the facts in the case.

"Section three prohibits any person, firm, or corporation engaged in transmitting radio communications or in the radio business from acquiring cable, wire, telegraph or telephone lines or interest in radio apparatus, if the effect thereof may be to substantially lessen competition or restrain commerce or unlawfully create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

No Censorship by Licensee

"All matter broadcast for hire shall be announced as paid material, and if any broadcasting station is used for hire or by political candidates or for discussing public questions, there shall be no discrimination and the licensee of such station shall be deemed a common carrier in interstate commerce, and such licensee shall not have the power to censor material broadcast.

"The commission shall have power to require competent operators for radio stations, and designate time for listening for distress signals from ships at sea.

"No person shall utter any false, fraudulent, libelous, or slanderous communication by radio, and violation of these provisions shall be punished by a fine of $1000 or one year in jail or both.

"The commission shall not be permitted to exercise the power of censorship over radio programs, but no person shall utter any obscene, indecent or profane language by radio.

"The bill exempts the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone from the control of the commission and repeals the laws heretofore passed on the subject of radio regulations, including the 1912 statute and the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act conferring certain powers over the transmission of intelligence by wireless upon the Interstate Commerce Commission."

POEMS SUBMITTED BY UNDERGRADUATES

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 10 (Special) — Undergraduate poets from six colleges and universities met recently at Mount Holyoke College to read their poems in competition for the Irene Glascock Memorial Prize instituted at Mount Holyoke three years ago. The competitors were Edith Horton '27, of Cornell University, Henry Zolinsky '26, of the College of the City of New York, George L. Cassidy of Brown University, Josephine Garwood '27, of Barnard College, and Elizabeth Whitney '26, of Mount Holyoke College.

The manuscripts of the poems were then turned in to the judges, who will announce their decision as soon as they have had a chance to go over the verse in detail. The judges are George Whicher and David Morton of Amherst, and Witter Bynner of New York City.

PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL HOST TO GOVERNOR

Governor Fuller was a guest at the Public Latin School today, partaking appreciatively of the luncheon served to the boys. He was the special guest of Miss Margaret McGill, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which is making a drive to raise $26,000 by June 1, in order to secure the provisional gift of $10,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial toward the final payment on the food laboratory on Broad Street. The Union, through its laboratory, prepares and serves hot luncheons at cost to the school children of Boston every school day.

ENSEMBLE CHOIR CONCERT PLEASES

Groups From 12 Churches Offer Fine Musical Program

All that had been said in anticipation of the concert by the Ensemble Choir of Boston was fully realized in its presentation in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon as the opening feature of Boston's Civic Music Festival. Choirs of 12 churches representing various creeds, sang together.

Under the direction of Henry Gideon, the ensemble sang with full sonority of tone and musical nobility. Its diction was clear. It swung easily to stirring climaxes and sank to gentle, lyrical tones as the program called for one or the other.

James Houghton was the soloist of Wallace Goodrich's Offertory, and Mr. Harper, president of the Ensemble Choir, conducted the hymns. The audience was of good size.

The program began with "America the Beautiful," and closed with Beethoven's Hallelujah, chorus from "Mount of Olives." In between there were Cesar Franck's setting for the 150th Psalm, James H. Rogers' "Adon Olam," sung in Hebrew, the "Panis Angelious" of Palestrina which they sang in the Latin, Purcell. "The Bell Anthem," and the contemporaneous Healy Willian's "The Prophecy" and others. Mrs. E. Rupert Sircom played Pachelbel's "Good News From Heaven" as an organ solo.

MAYOR CONGRATULATES COMMANDER BYRD

Mayor Nichols, who returned to Boston today after a week's trip through the State and visits to Portland, Me., Worcester, Springfield, Albany and New York, sent the following cablegram to Lieut-Commander Richard E. Byrd:

"On behalf of the people of Boston I extend heartiest congratulations on your remarkable achievement in dropping our glorious flag over the North Pole. Bostonians are proud of you."

N. E. A. DEPARTMENT TO MEET IN DALLAS

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Dallas, Tex., has been chosen as its 1927 convention city by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

Selection of the Texas city was made by the executive committee of the department, it was announced, because it was accessible to the West and for the reason that "no meeting had been held west of Chicago or south of Cincinnati since 1917."

Mocking Bird Departs to Return With a Mate

WESTFIELD, Mass., May 10 (Special)—One of the few mocking birds that remain in this section during the winter months, a bird that spent the winter in a grove near Pine Hill, has been joined by a mate after an absence of little more than a week. Residents say that the new bird has a distinctly southern tone to her voice, and conjecture that the male bird flew south to bring back its mate. The newcomer has beautiful plumage and is already at home in the evergreen grove where during the winter residents have provided food for the bird.

REAL ESTATE MEN ORGANIZE

FALL RIVER, Mass, May 8 (Special)—Nineteen local real estate agents have started an organization, to be known as the Fall River Real Estate Board, with the purpose of bettering conditions in the business and ultimately affiliating with state and national associations of real estate brokers. Directors elected were: Fred J. McLane, James A. Griffiths, J. Fred Beckett, Herman Adler, John H. Riley, William F. Lyons, Paul E. Tremblay, Carl Lincoln and William J. Hickey. The directors held an organization meeting yesterday afternoon and elected Mr. McLane president, Mr. Hickey vice-president, Mr. Lincoln secretary and Mr. Griffiths treasurer.

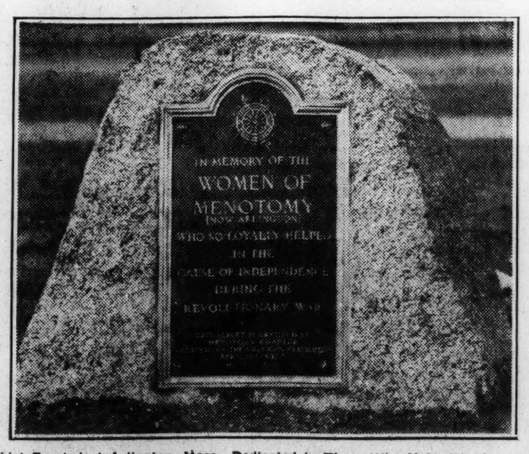
CHILDREN TO NAME BEARS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10 (Special)—School children will name the four cub bears which have been added to the zoo at Roger Williams Park. Jeremiah Triggs, superintendent of parks, has asked that children first see the bears and then submit names for them. Among the Arbor Day activities at the park will be the planting of 775 Japanese cherry trees, which will be a memorial to Miss Irma W. Drowne, the gift of her sister, Mrs. Robert B. Allardice.

B'NAI B'RITH ELECTS

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Louis A. Osterweis, New York attorney, was elected president of District No. 1, Independent Order B'Nai B'rith, at the annual convention. The district comprises lodges in New England, New York and eastern Canada. Bertra W. Aufessor, retiring president, announced the launching of a campaign to raise $2,000,000 to extend the work of the fraternity.

Honors Women's Patriotic Service



Tablet Erected at Arlington, Mass., Dedicated to Those Who Helped in Cause of Independence During the Revolutionary War.

HONORS WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC DEEDS

D. A. R. Chapter Erects Tablet at Arlington for Aid to America's Freedom

Women of old Menotomy, now Arlington, who dared and did brave things which helped to make possible the United States of today have been memorialized in a tablet erected by Menotomy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and dedicated this afternoon.

Surmounted by the D. A. R. emblem of distaff and spinning wheel, the bronze tablet has been inscribed "In memory of the Women of Menotomy (now Arlington) who so loyally helped in the Cause of Independence during the Revolutionary War." The tablet is mounted on a large bowlder at the junction of Massachusetts Avenue and Broadway, Arlington.

Exercises began with the playing of "America" on the trumpet by Miss Gladys Farnham. Greetings from the D. A. R. of Massachusetts were brought by Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, state Vice-Regent. After presenting them she said, "These women of Old Menotomy are a challenge to the women of today. The same characteristics of courage, selflessness, daring and sacrifice which they expressed should characterize our lives today. While there is no war among us, the conflict between right and wrong is as strong and more insidious. It needs our devotion."

Recognition for Congress

She hoped the women of the D. A. R. would prove worthy of the tribute that had been paid them by Congress, who on the motion of Senator Guy D. Goff of West Virginia, had inscribed on the Congressional Record of the day the address of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, then president general of the national society of the D. A. R., delivered in Washington on April 19 of this year. It was the first time that any woman's organization had been so honored, she said.

Mrs. Charles F. I. Morton, regent of Menotomy Chapter, presented the tablet to the municipality of Arlington.

Mrs. Morton stated that it was thought best to erect the tablet to all the women of the town alike, rather than pick out any given ones for special honor, as all had done things worthy of honor. One of these Menotomy women had melted her pewter plates and spoons to be made into bullets and these were used in the battles of Lexington and Concord, thus contributing directly to their success. Another woman had captured six of the enemy soldiers and turned them over to a captain of the colonial troops.

Accepts for Town

The tablet was unveiled by Miss Margaret Bailey and Miss Marjorie Pierce, 12-year-old descendants of Solomon Pierce of Revolutionary fame. The memorial was accepted by Frederick W. Hill, chairman of the Arlington board of selectmen. The address was given by the Rev. Charles F. Patterson, of Arlington, who in paying tribute to the women of Revolutionary days pointed out that the demands of the present times dmanded as much of courage, loyalty, devotion and sacrifice as did times demanded as much of courage, work might be less spectacular but would be no less powerful. It might be less dramatic and more monotonous, but, for those who were looking for servece it offered an ample field.

The "Star Spangled Banner," played on the trumpet by Miss Farnham, closed the program exercises. Following them those who had gathered for the ceremony repaired to the old Jason Russell House now owned by the Arlington Historical Society, where light refreshments were served.

It was in that house that Jason Russell and several companions stayed and met the attack of the enemy soldiers although they were exhorted by Mrs. Russell to withdrawk. Their stay was a costly one but their bravery gave courage to all the continental troops. Mrs. Russell stayed in the house with the men and ministered to them.

GOVERNOR ALTERS ATTORNEYS' MEASURE

Governor Fuller today altered a bill which would have required district attorneys in Massachusetts to have the approval of county commissioners for all their special expenditures.

Explaining that the district attorney is a state official subordinate to the attorney-general and not to county commissioner, Governor Fuller substituted in the bill the attorney-general in place of county commissioner.

WEST CANADA BUILDS ITS FIRST LOCOMOTIVE

WINNIPEG, Man., April 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian National Railways shops in Transcona, near Winnipeg, have just turned out the first locomotive to be built in western Canada. The locomotive is an all-Winnipeg production. The specialties were fabricated by various Winnipeg iron and brass works, and the other parts were produced in the railway system's shops at Transcona. The engine is in the class termed 38 per cent engines. Its weight is 193 tons, and the tenders are capable of holding 7500 imperial gallons of water and 12 tons of coal.

Although this locomotive is capable of hauling passenger trains, it will be put into the freight service at the outset. Several other engines of the same type are in the course of construction at the Transcona shops.

WINNIPEG DESIRES MUSEUM

WINNIPEG, Man., May 4 (Special Correspondence)—The movement for the construction of a museum in Winnipeg has taken the form of a plan to reconstruct old Fort Garry, which will contain, in addition to the various historic buildings, a museum and an art gallery. Fort Garry housed the original settlement of some 250 persons from which the present city of Winnipeg has grown. All that remains of the fort today is the gateway, standing on its original location, but now the center of a small park.

HARVARD HEADS HEAR STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

1926 football team and next year's student council; Walter Edmonds '26, president of the Advocate; George Higginson '27, of the Hasty Pudding Show; J. J. Maher '26, former president of his class, and vice-president of the union.

Officers Recalled

Following the morning session, the officers of the university were recalled to the meeting of the overseers this afternoon to examine with the board the suggestions brought out by the students.

Members of the board will be entertained by President Lowell at dinner at his home tonight. An adjourned meeting of the overseers will be held tomorrow morning, following which they will visit the Widener Library to consider possible expansion of its facilities, and at 1:30 o'clock the members of the Harvard corporation, the overseers and the board of governors of the Harvard Club take luncheon at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Commenting upon the step of the overseers in meeting with the undergraduates, Chester N. Greenough, dean of Harvard College, commended the development and expressed the view that much of value to both the college and the students would be forthcoming.

Dean Greenough's Comment

"I am very glad that the overseers had an opportunity to talk with undergraduates about the state of Harvard College," he said. "Having for several years had experience in conferring with undergraduate committees (especially with the executive committee of the student council), I feel sure of the value to both of the consulting parties, and to the college, of such meetings.

"I hope, however, that no one will suppose that the undergraduates are running Harvard College, or that they want to, and I hope that we shall be careful not to overload seniors with duties which may interfere too much with their work for their degrees.

"Fortunately, our best men seem to be able to take good degrees and also to give a considerable amount of time to writing reports like the recent one by Mr. Aswell's committee, and to taking part in conferences like this. Therefore, the new development seems to me very valuable for the college, and if carefully watched, not too burdensome for the undergraduates whom we call upon for assistance."

POTATOES PROFITABLE TO ALBERTA FARMERS

EDMONTON, Alta., May 3 (Special Correspondence)—That the export trade in potatoes from northern Alberta is becoming a profitable "sideline" for the farmers is evidenced by the returns just announced which show that since last October approximately 600 carloads of potatoes have been shipped from the districts north of Red Deer to outside points, the large proportion of these shipments going to Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Detroit.

While the first carloads of potatoes forwarded to points across the border brought returns of 50 cents a bushel and upward, the price received for shipments of potatoes in the last two months was $1.25 a bushel, making an average price to the northern Alberta potato growers of 95 cents a bushel. It is estimated that approximately $460,000 has been paid to these farmers for their potato crop.

NORWEGIANS TO MEET IN ALBERTA IN JULY

EDMONTON, Alta., May 1 (Special Correspondence)—From present indications it is expected that over 5000 people will be present at the Dominion-wide gathering of Norwegians to be held in Camrose, July 3-4-5-6, for the purpose of completing and accepting a constitution for the Norwegian Society of Canada, which was organized last year. This will be one of the largest gatherings of its kind that has come together in western Canada.

The committee in charge of the arrangements reports that from the number of inquiries already received they are expecting some 3000 people from Alberta points, 2000 from Saskatchewan, 200 from Manitoba and points in eastern Canada and at least 500 from the north-central states. The organization appointed in Minneapolis to make arrangements for those of Norwegian birth who will attend the Norse celebration in Camrose, Alta., is in charge of Prof. G. Bothne of the University of Minnesota.

KENTUCKY CLUBWOMEN BACK FEDERATION RULE

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., May 10 (Special)—The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, in annual session here, affirmed its loyalty to the General Federation in a resolution adopted on motion of Mrs. Allie S. Dickson of Paris, president. The resolution supports a ruling by Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation, at the meeting of the Federal Council, at West Baden, Ind., last fall that clubs belonging to the General Federation shall abide by the action of the federation.

American adherence to the World Court was indorsed by the report of the department of international relations, offered by Mrs. James Bailey.

SOUTHWEST FREIGHT RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (Staff Correspondence)—Railroad business in the West set a new record during 1925, according to reports of transportation lines. The volume of freight traffic moved over Southern Pacific lines in 1925 was the largest in the history of the company, exceeding the previous peak year of 1917 by 8.66 per cent, notwithstanding a drought which extended over approximately 2000 miles of lines in Texas and which affected traffic.

Massachusetts Orchid Exhibit Wins at Second National Show

Display of Albert C. Burrage, Beverly Farms, of at Least 15 Genera With Foliage Background Takes Gold Medal

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10 (Special)—First prize gold medal in the amateur classes at the Second National Orchid Show here has been awarded to Albert C. Burrage of Beverly Farms for a comprehensive 250 square foot exhibit embracing at least 15 genera or hybrids arranged for effect with foliage plants. Announcement of the wards has been made by Thomas W. Nason, secretary of the American Orchid Society.

Mr. Burrage, who is president of the society, was by far the largest exhibitor. He shipped four full carloads of plants all the way from Massachusetts and had the satisfaction of winning 17 first prizes and one second.

Foremost among Mr. Burrage's plants in this exhibit, in the estimation of Miss Eileen Low, English orchid expert, are the Angraecum sesquipedal, the giant white, long-spurred huming-bird orchids from Borneo, exceedingly rare and difficult to flower; the exceptional banks of white phalaenopsis from the Philippines, and the graceful streaming sprays of the Odontoglossums from Mexico and the high Andes of South America, lavish in cream, yellow purple and red mottlings.

Mr. Burrage's cattleyas, resplendent in lilac, buff and white, his rare Miltonias white and splashed with royal purple and his delicate star-petalled oneiados, pink, purple and blood red tinted with the daintiness of watered silk, also helped to win recognition.

The extensive Burrage honors include, among the less pretentious, the most artistic exhibit in the exhibition; the best illustration of the manner of growth of tree-growing orchids (epiphytal), which won the George D. Widener silver cup; the best group of East Indian orchids; the best 50-foot group of natural orchids embracing 25 species (the Mrs. Jay Cooke Cup); the best specimen orchid in flower in the exposition, and three specimen prizes.

In the same class Mr. and Mrs. F. Eugene Dixon's exhibit from Elkins Park, Pa., took the second prize exhibition god medal. Noteworthy in this collection were banks of white and cream-colored cattleyas, lilac lipped, and rich orchid læliocattleyas of majestic and stately bearing.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon were second in size of exhibitors and point of awards, winning 14 firsts and two seconds.

Among the final Dixon honors are best and most artistically arranged 100-foot group of hybrid American orchids (the Mrs. Albert C. Burrage cup), and 10 individual specimen prizes.

Prize for Most Beautiful Orchid

A regal first cousin in the same collection, a brassocattleya, the British queen, with a mass of gorgeous yellow lipped lilac blooms measuring more than 8½ inches across the petals, carried off the first prize gold medal offered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the most beautiful orchid in the exposition.

The Dixon exhibit is graced with cascades of tiny red and yellow oncidiums, clusters of crimson, mauve and brown odontiodas, diminutive wasp-like spikes of epidendrum and a huge assortment of dendrobiums, projecting and hanging in ropes of beauty, shaded in tints of buff and pink and white.

There are scores of pansy orchids, the Miltonias from Brazil in a very symphony of color and cymbidiums from the Asiatic Himalayas, riotous in clusters of yellow, pink and tawny buff, carmine-lipped, altogether forming a delightful spectacle.

The group of dagger-petaled masdevallias, in hues of orange, carmine, and burnt sienna, also exhibited by Mr. Burrage, won the John Scheeper silver cup of first place in that genera and his display of cypripediums won the J. J. Murdock silver cup. These small pitcher-lipped plants are among the most quiet and retiring species in the orchid family, being light green, some with white lips, some without, and brown, shaded with white, sometimes streaked with rich umber. They are most artistically displayed in a facsimile of their natural surroundings.

Another Burrage Winner

Another prize added to the Burrage collection was the Thomas Young Junior Cup for the best group of flowering odontiodas. These flowers ranged in color from orange and carmine to pink and canary yellow, growing in bunches on tall stalks and hanging.

The exhibition gold medal denoting first prize for a collection of orchid seedlings from one seed-pod, was awarded to Clement Moore of Hackensack, N. J. His display comprised a group of laeliocattleyas, white and creamy white lipped, in a regal shade of purple.

First prize gold medal for group of orchids in flower embracing at least three genera or hybrids arranged for effect with foliage plants was won by Edward H. Roehrs, whose outstanding collection of blooms comprising many varieties ranging from a tiny red pansy orchid to a giant pink and white brassocattleya with deep violet lips was a decided feature of the show.

The Mrs. F. E. Dixon silver cup for the prize group containing six general and covering not over 100 square feet went to George E. Baldwin of Mamaroneck, N. Y. Outstanding in the Baldwin display were bright saffron clusters of oncidium ampliatum, dashing purple splotches of odontoglossum hellenez and white fringed ardentillus and Mrs. Lee Mann's gorgeous buff flesh bordered brassocattleya.

The Joseph E. Widener collection from Elkins Park, Pa., was awarded a special prize silver cup for the most artistically arranged group of flowering plants. This display was featured by cream-colored cascades of Thornton's Brassocattleya, the deep wine shades of the hydrana cattleya and the rich orange of the ball variety, the buff of the decorative English hybrid cymbidium lowianum and the dark maroon of the exquisite flower, the curtisii superbum.

Wins Special Award

"That exquisite flower, the Curtisii superbum."

The gold medal group of orchids in variety exhibited by Thomas Rowland of Nahant, Mass., was an exquisite display, winning the special award for "artistic beauty of arrangement, high standard of culture and general excellence." His flowering cypripedium, rich in slippered blooms of deep wine shades, won first prize in its class.

Francis W. Hunnewell of Wellesley was presented with a silver medal for his dendrobiums and others, flowers honey tinted, purple and buff, some resembling tiny sunsets.

Two of the most interesting educational exhibits were those of Clement Moore of Hackensack, N. J., portraying the development of seedlings from seed to six-year-old plants, winning the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society gold medal, and that of the Missouri Botanical Garden of St. Louis.

The Missouri exhibit portrayed graphically the development from the seed through the incubating medium to the 10-year-old plant by means of orchids obtained on a special expedition to Colombia, Central America.

It was enlightening to many visitors to know that 300,000,000 seeds could come from a single seed pod. The exhibitors were presented with a silver medal and a vote of thanks.

A special gold medal was awarded the Moore collection of American-raised hybrids, which included many specimens, among them being the full-toned magenta and apricot brassolaeliocattleya, developed by Mrs. Pierre Dupont, the gold laeliocattleya, with its royal purple corolla and umber-shaded saffron petals, and the Kathadin cattleya of rich deep lavender.

North American Group Noteworthy

The hardy North American group exhibited by W. A. Manda, of South Orange, N. J., was noteworthy because of its completeness, the effectiveness of its arrangement and the natural interest attendant its habitat. Delicate slipper-blooms of pink and white and red and yellow peeped coyly from among sheltering lichen-covered rocks and fragrant thickets of laurel, pine and rhododendron, to win the Marion R. Case silver cup.

Lager and Hurrel of Summit, N. J., sponsored several fine exhibits, taking first prize for the best 25-foot group of a dozen genera of botanical interest, second prize for the 50-foot group, embracing three genera, or bigenric, bybrids and two first prizes for specimen cattleyas.

Louis Burk of Philadelphia was awarded the gold medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for his delightfully arranged group of native Florida orchids. His exhibit illustrative of the manner in which epiphytal, or tree-growing orchids, grow took second prize in that class.

The New York Horticultural Society medal for the best specimen cymbidium in flower was awarded to Joseph E. Widener.

New Record of Success

Taken as a whole, this year's orchid exhibition has been an unprecedented success from all standpoints, the lavishness of the awards, in the opinion of Thomas W. Nason, secretary, being unparalleled in previous floral competition, and the show itself heretofore unrivaled.

The society has succeeded to an appreciable extent, it is believed, in its endeavor to popularize the exotic orchid, for the exhibition was attended by more than 90,000 persons in less than 2½ days, establishing a record attendance in this city for any floral exhibit of similar duration.

In order better to increase the dissemination of orchid knowledge and to supplement the interest aroused among visitors by the magnificent displays of the flowers themselves, a lecture was delivered by a noted orchid expert each afternoon. Ernest H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, spoke on "The Geographical Distribution of Orchids"; Prof. Lewis Knudson discussed "The Present Status of the Problem of Orchid Seed Germination and the Application of Pure Culture Methods," and John E. Lager of Summit, N. J., gave his "Observation of How Orchids Grow Wild in Northern South America."

METTLER A RAILROAD DIRECTOR

John W. Mettler, president of the Interwoven Stocking Company of East Millstone, N. J., has been elected to the board of managers of the Delaware & Hudson Co., succeeding Percy R. Pyne 2d, who resigned. Mr. Mettler was a classmate of L. F. Loree at Rutgers College and long has been a close friend of the company's president. The annual meeting will be held tomorrow.

Grower of Exotic Blooms Sent Four Carloads to National Exhibit

Albert C. Burrage of Beverly Farms and Boston, One of the World's Best-Known Orchid Experts.

WILBUR REVIEWS MARINE CADETS

(Continued from Page 1)

ance of the cadets, and the service provided by the school."

Standing on the quarterdeck of the Nantucket, Mr. Wilbur addressed the cadets who were drawn up at attention.

Mr. Wilbur found four Annapolis classmates at the Navy Yard today. They were Captain Armistead Rust, retired, commander of the Nantucket, and Commissioner William E. McKay, whom he met on board the Nantucket; Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the First Naval District; and Col. L. H. Moses.

Inspects Shops

The Secretary visited the cruiser Detroit and some of the machine shops at the Yard, and planned to visit the battleship Florida in the South Boston dydock. He said that he was particularly interested in the progress made on the Florida because of the plans of the Navy Department to similarly modernize 13 battleships.

Regarding the fund to rehabilitate the Constitution, Mr. Wilbur said he was glad to see that Boston had done its full share, subscribing about $15,000. He said that the campaign to raise funds through the school was particularly successful and that it served to visualize to the school children the Constitution of the United States and to emphasize stable government, all being made more interesting by the romance connected with history, of the old frigate.

Arriving on the Federal Express at 9 a. m., Mr. Wilbur was met by naval attachés and driven to the home of Rear Admiral Andrews at the yard for breakfast. At 10 a. m. an official reception was given to Mr. Wilbur by a large group of naval officers.

Secretary Saluted

The Secretary's flag was hoisted to the mizzen of the Constitution, and a salute of 19 guns was fired from the receiving ship at the yard. This salute was repeated late this afternoon when the Secretary left the yard, on his way back to Washington. Two airplanes maneuvered above the yard during the reception.

The visit to the Nantucket followed the reception. The vessel is expected to sail tonight or tomorrow for its annual foreign cruise of instruction, this year to include a call at Iceland. Mr. Wilbur is to submit his findings to the budget commissioner, General Lord, for decision as to the appropriation.

Luncheon was served at the home of Rear Admiral Andrews for the Secretary and the reception committee of naval officers. In the afternoon the Secretary was to visit the Constitution, inspecting that vessel when the party of business men from Tulsa, Okla., arrive at the yard.

This party was scheduled to reach Boston on an education and trade mission at 3 p. m. and at the Navy Yard at 4 p. m. They were to visit the U. S. S. Tulsa at the yard and then the Constitution, where Mr. Wilbur was to address them.

PORTO RICO INQUIRY BILLS IN CONGRESS

American Labor Federation Head Asks Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—The attention of President Coolidge and of Congress is called to resolutions introduced in both houses calling for an investigation of conditions in Porto Rico, and advocated by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Reports from various governmental agencies and welfare organizations and memorials signed by thousands of Porto Ricans, Mr. Green says, show that despite the wonderful progress that official reports credit to Porto Rico, a condition of poverty and low standard of living prevails over the island.

"It appears from these reports and from personal information coming to me which I regard as trustworthy," Mr. Green added, "that a colonial condition of peonage exists in Porto Rico, with grogs violation of the Insular Constitution. . . . The American Federation of Labor in its last conventions approved resolutions favoring a Congressional investigation in that island, as proposed by the resolutions of Senator Pittman and Representative Sabath. . . .

"The people of Porto Rico, according to our American ideals, have a right to expect from our Government such help and treatment as is dictated by the basic principles of humanity, justice and democracy, and the right to aspire to a higher standard of living than the one now prevailing in the island."

VETERANS PROTEST CLOSING OF OFFICE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10 (AP)—Nearly a score of World War veterans, mostly commanders of posts of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars of Western Massachusetts, will go to Boston early tomorrow to protest the plan to close the sub-district office of the Veterans' Bureau here July 1, according to announced plan.

It is said that Francis J. Good, state commander of the Legion, and State Comamnder McDowell of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, have agreed to assist in the protest. So determined is the move that those interested say they will if necessary carry the fight to Washington.

HOTEL BRICKLAYERS' CASE INVESTIGATED

Labor conditions on construction of the Hotel Statler, being built in Park Square, and the largest single piece of work in Boston, are being investigated by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, as the result of a strike of some 200 bricklayers last Saturday.

The bricklayers left their work early Saturday morning. Fred M. Knight, agent for the state board, is looking into the matter. The strike is under the direction of the United Building Trades Council. It is understood that the bricklayers are striking for $12.50 a day and a 44-hour week. They are paid $1.25 an hour at present.

SCHOONER MEGILDIS LAUNCHED AT ESSEX

ESSEX, Mass., May 10 (Special)—The auxiliary schooner Megildis, designed for Cornelius Crane Jr., son of Richard T. Crane of Ipswich, Mass., and Chicago by Burgess, Swasey and Paine of Boston, was launched shortly before noon today from the shipyard of J. F. James & Son.

The Megildis is a strictly fisherman type of yacht, with high bulwarks, short ends and staunchly built. It is powered by a Standard Diesel engine, and has a motoring radius of 1500 miles. It is 87 feet overall, 70 feet on the water line, 20½ feet beam and 8½ feet draft. The yacht is the largest pleasure sailing craft to be built in Massachusetts this season.

REDISTRICTING HEARING PLANNED BY GOVERNOR

Leading Democratic members of the Masachusetts Legislature, including Edward J. Kelley, Representative from Worcester, floor leader, and George E. Keegan of Lawrence will confer with Governor Fuller next Tuesday noon on the redistricting bill now before the Senate.

There are several changes in the bill affecting Lawrence which Mr. Keegan desires to call to the Governor's attention, while Mr. Kelley will outline all the grievances which Democrats from all over the State feel in regard to the redistricting bill.

Sight-Seers Flock to Tokyo in Japan's Cherry Blossom Season

Every Japanese Expected to Visit Great Shrine at Ise Once in Lifetime—Kyoto Attracts, But Cannot Vie With Tokyo

TOKYO, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—This is the season of cherry blossoms in Japan, when the country cousins from all parts of the Empire flock up to the capital of Tokyo in great droves. The Japanese are inveterate travelers and sight-seers and flower-viewers, for which pleasure there is a special term in the Japanese language. They will save and scrimp all through the summer and winter that they may have a few yen with which to go on a journey when the flowers blossom the following spring.

In the villages, where there is but little cash, the people band themselves into societies, each member contributing a few yen annually and one-tenth of the number taking a trip to Tokyo or Kyoto or some other spot every spring until the cycle has been completed and all made the journey.

The Great Shrine

The Great Shrine at Ise, dedicated to the ancestress of the Imperial family, must be visited once in his lifetime by every Japanese. There are three beauty spots of Japan which every Japanese longs to see, and there are one or more temples or shrines of peculiar interest of various individuals. Kyoto is the ancient political and still the cultural capital of Japan, but no spot can vie with Tokyo for popularity with the sight-seers from the countryside.

In Tokyo, which is the home of the Emperor now, they will see the Japan of their day rather than the Japan of the past. The two are curiously intermingled, but the sights which appeal most to the peasants and the charcoal burners who have been to the city, the remembrances most often called to mind, are the buildings and other improvements that Japan has copied from the West. The authorities in the Ministry of Education strive to combat this, and every schoolboy in Japan reads in his textbook of the glories of Tokyo, a lesson that emphasizes the old rather than the new.

The simple little lesson on "A Trip to Tokyo" begins as it should begin with arrival at the main station of the city, which is a building in the western style. The visitor goes next to the Imperial Palace, for this opportunity to inculcate patriotism cannot be missed. He proceeds to the palace entrance and there "pays homage. Beyond the moat is Nijyubashi (Double Bridge) on the left, and on the right the roofs of the palace amid green trees."

Kudan, the shrine to Japan's soldiers, set deep among the flowering cherry trees, is next visited, and the trip to the capital concludes with another moral-political lesson, for the visitor goes to the Sengakuji to pay tribute to the famous Forty-Seven Ronin, heroes and models of feudal ethics, where "it seems that visitors arrive continuously all day, for incense sticks are burning profusely."

SECURITIES SALES STOPPED

Sale in securities in Massachusetts of 132 corporations, associations and trusts was barred today by the state Department of Public Utilities. Failure to file information as to the conduct of their business, required under the provisions of the blue sky law, resulted in the department's order.

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Art News and Comment

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York, May 7

SHOWN during May at the Knoedler Galleries is an interesting group of etchings and lithographs by Forain, the celebrated French satirist. Whenever his work is brought together for exhibition, it becomes something of an event, no matter how well known the individual plates may be, for Forain stands out through his work an unforgettable figure, terse and solemn in the white heat of indictment and revelation. His thought is essentially Gallic, sharp, lingering, evocative, quivering with a high passion, daring in its delivery and denunciation. With the finely controlled line that he has evolved through long years of concentrated drawing, he states his pictorial premises with as acute and intensive a stroke as any man who ever took to the copper plate for multiple recording.

Irony and Sympathy

He strikes straight into the metal, there to mark the swift flow of thought with such communicating warmth that the seemingly tangled mesh of line is forever after kept quivering to the initial impact. His subject matter, too, is calculated to stir the beholder to sudden reactions; and while he is primarily the satirist, aiming his shafts with one hand, he is at the same time the humanist, offering consolation with the other. The ironies of the law court he exposes pitilessly, but always with a relieving touch of sympathy; the daily human round provides him plentiful targets for his biting wit, his consoling glance. In his series of Scriptural subjects, he reaches his highest point of expression; even these far-remote events he contrives to color with the humanities of today, just as the great painters of every age and country have invariably translated these subjects into their own particular terminology. A commanding and yet somewhat forbidding figure, this Forain is a pictorialist of no uncertain speech or powers.

Another French artist, Etienne Drian, is conspicuously placed on the avenue this week—a man as typically Parisian as the rugged Forain, but of a wholly different type and temper. This well-known etcher and interpreter of feminine modes and fancies has been commissioned by Lord and Taylor, New York's well-known house of fabrics and fashions, now celebrating its one hundredth anniversary, to summarize the sartorial elegances and tendencies of the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendome in a series of multi-fold silver screens to serve as background in their large Fifth Avenue show windows. He has patterned these shimmering surfaces with figures lightly traced in thin black washes, done much in the manner that the Spanish Sert employed on his magnificent "Sinbad" panels for the Palm Beach villa of the J. S. Cosdens.

Drian's Screens

Drian knows, as perhaps no one else, how to capture the subtle "chic" and smartness of the Parisian world of fashion in his etchings and drawings, and he has come to handle these symbols of a wholly mondaine beauty with the skill and insight of a master designer. A score of years ago he was already making his black-and-white costume plates for "L'Art et la Mode," a Parisian fashion journal, but even then his individual, highly specialized talent was well under way. Year by year he has come to occupy a more and more distinguished position in the world of art, and his suave and supple touch is as communicating in its way as the wiry, wily strike of the great Forian. These Lord and Taylor panels well warrant a visit, and it is hoped that the long-projected exhibition of this artist's work by a well-known New York gallery will be held this coming year.

Another exhibition current at the Knoedler Galleries and devoted to the art of France is the collection of photographic documents brought to the United States by the Duc de Trevise to further the work of the Sauvegarde de l'Art Français, a privately organized association designed to assist in the protection of public art treasures in France. There is apparently an insufficient protection vouchsafed ancient art in France, and the founders of La Sauvegarde feel that a private enterprise of this sort will do much to help the situation. Already more than 200 cases of neglect and ruin have been attended to. In certain parts of France the condition of many public edifices and historical churches resembles that of the battle zone, and these priceless documents of ancient art demand immediate attention. La Sauvegarde is also concerned with assisting various museums with gifts and loans, in organizing exhibitions, in testing works of art for frauds and imitations, and in mending old statues. A distinguished committee of art lovers carries on the work of this movement, and the Duc de Trevise is in the United States with the hope of enlisting American sympathy in this cause.

Among the various other attractions in the galleries is the large annual (the fifth) exhibition of advertising art held at the Art Center by the Art Directors' Club, a miscellaneous showing of paintings at the Montross Galleries, a group of garden paintings by Blondelle Malone at the Babcock Galleries, and a fine showing of old colored prints at Kappel's. A number of schools are showing the work of the year, notably George B. Luks' painting class at the Anderson Galleries, Alexandre Archipenko's painting and sculpture class at the Nuemann Gallery, and the Joseph Pennell etching class (Art Students League) also at the Anderson Galleries.

The Luks students have practically all learned the Luks formulæ for color and brushwork, and the particular room at the Anderson Galleries where their efforts are ranged in tiers four deep to the ceiling presents a rather overpowering sight. So many Luks (?) canvases all at one time is indeed an eyeful, and if these faithful beginners all preserve their present style, the market threatens to be thoroughly swamped with Luksian art before long. The work of the Pennell class, on the other hand, bears hardly a trace of the teacher's own methods and personality; in fact, such a great variety of styles and talents displayed is one of the finest tributes that could be paid to a teacher.

Hartford Arts Crafts Club

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7 (Special Correspondence)—The annual spring exhibition of the Hartford Arts Crafts Club is on view at the clubrooms at the Atheneum Annex. In variety, skill of workmanship and artistic merit it is a fine showing. All the objects on exhibition are the works of the members of the club. One of the unusual crafts expressions are the decorative drawings of Miss Inez Temple, "Outlines in Boston," "In King's Chapel," "On the Common," "Rear of King's Chapel," done in the manner of illuminated manuscripts. One of the arts not shown before in Hartford is a "diaphanotype" by Mrs. Clinton Thomas King. It is "a picture produced by coloring on the back of transparent material, a positive impression, and placing exactly over a strong coloring in the background in such a manner that the background shows through the design, and all blend."

Marion Maercklein Woodbridge, who exhibits widely east and west, is represented by a display of block prints and batiks. Her work is distinctly original in design. Outstanding in this exhibit are two panels for decorative purposes, an "animal" design of giraffes and elephants, and a ship model "Mayflower" design.

Mrs. A. W. Hitchcock shows some interesting scarfs, one with a design of an aeroplane flying among the clouds. Jane Dresser shows hand-wrought jewelry in her usual fine design and workmanship, and there are some original drawings of costume design by Mme. Cheruy.

Mrs. F. P. Holt and Mrs. Barker have some interesting basketry and Mrs. Valliant shows ceramics. George Goodwin in his wood carving shows he is a fine craftsman, and his work is done with an able eye and tools. William Bradford Green contributes a sketch done in water color for decoration. The originals of two murals, which he painted in the kindergarten room of the new Beechwood School in Hartford, are done in a broad and colorful design. Among those exhibiting paintings are Frances Hudson Storrs, Cornelia Vetter, Mabel English, Dorothy Hapgood and Carl Ringius.

Chicago Exhibits

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, May 4

MAY days in the art galleries, among the timely exhibits of water colors and fine prints bringing the season to a climax, have the gayety belonging to the spring. Many believe that the greater advance in expression in the graphic arts is being made in the block print, the etching and lithograph, and the use of aquarelle rather than in painting with oils. It is true that these collections, teeming with original ideas enhanced by a loveliness of color against backgrounds well drawn, are convincing.

Curator McKee of the Print Department of the Art Institute has installed an unexpected collection of color prints of the year by men and women from California to Boston, with a few guest exhibitors from France, Great Britain and Czechoslovakia. Bertha E. Jaques, the founder and secretary of the Chicago Society of Etchers, says that this is the best collection of its kind that she has seen. Here are travel compositions from John Taylor Arms in the Orient, and Charles W. Bartlett in India. "Pop" Hart gives zest with studies of groups of sportsmen. Rudolph Ruzicka and V. Preissig present old bridges and town scenes from new points of observation, J. Enright Moony executes the unexpected with vivacity.

A sextet of women, Elizabeth Norton, Bertha E. Jaques, Frances Gearhart, Esther Hunt, Beatrice Levy and Margaret Patterson claim honors for craftsmanship in carrying out design in picture making and printing.

Samuel Chamberlain's etchings and lithographs at the Albert Roullier Print Rooms in company with the French and British contemporaries, introduce an American engraver and painter-etcher who can hold his own beside Besnard and the Copleys. Mr. Chamberlain began his career as an architect in Boston. Going to France, Spain and Italy, his travel sketches took the form of etchings and lithographs of architectural monuments. His prints of ancient gateways, towers and historic buildings are more than interpretations of architecture.

Paul Plaschke's monotypes with color at Ackermann's could easily be mistaken for pastels or water colors. The art of the monotype presents difficulties which, when conquered as Mr. Plaschke has done, give delightful effects.

Coussens, of Paris, has a first showing in the same galleries. While a startling assembly of sporting prints in gay color and diverting incidents are in rivalry, the wall of pictures by Coussens claims human interest. His pictures repeat the scenes in the market places, along the trail of gypsy vans, the peasants in the fields and returning to Paris types of workers, musicians and all sorts of queer folk. "La Vieux Clarenettiste" is so true that we seem to remember having observed him some time in an orchestra.

Frederic Tellander, a Chicago painter returning from a year in Italy filled one of the larger walls of the Chicago Galleries Association Rooms with landscapes, marines and dramatic scenic compositions from his paintings of the year. Mr. Tellander says that he chooses subjects which appeal to him at the time, and adapts the style of treatment to agree. "Sea and Surf" Capri brings the feeling of the ocean into the room. "Winter Evening in the Hills" has the grandeur of an epic. Talent and the genius for hard work give Mr. Tellander the approval of our critics. William J. Potter's colorful paintings from Spain and Italy share the honors of the gallery.

Cleveland Art Notes

CLEVELAND, May 4 (Special Correspondence)—The exhibition of oil paintings by Charles F. De Klyn in one of the main floor rooms of the Korner & Wood galleries, is of particular interest to Clevelanders because it is several years since those of his home city have had an opportunity of doing this painter's work.

Nearly all the pictures displayed are landscapes and, characteristically, the artist has chosen interesting and understandable spots and has caught them in quiet moods. Noticeable among the larger sketches is "Top of the Mohawk Trail" done in Massachusetts, showing wide and long stretches of hillside and valley, the filmy mist and haze of early evening breathing over the entire scene an atmosphere of peace. In contrast is "The Hickories," painted in Berlin Heights, O., brilliant with full autumn hues.

"Ravine at Lake Chautauqua" and "The Pool" near the same lake are fine examples of Mr. De Klyn's feeling for the loveliness of the out-of-doors, the one glowing with the warmth of golden yellows of midfall and glittering with sunlight reflected from the water, the other picturing paler sunlight and softer shadow of late summer.

The long-cherished plan of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County artists for a permanent exhibit exclusively for their own work, is at last to be realized in the opening of a gallery on the fourth floor of the Starr Piano Company's building on Huron Road. The room is 90 feet by 40 feet and will be opened some time this month. It is planned to change the exhibits from time to time, and occasionally to give a one-man show.

"GIRL AND PET DOG"

Painting by Nicholas Maes in the San Diego Museum.

Fine Arts Gallery, San Diego

San Diego, Calif.

Special Correspondence

A MEMBER of the board of trustees of the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego announced an anonymous donation of 11 noteworthy pictures to remain permanently in the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego. The pictures represent both the older masters and contemporaries in the Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch and American "schools." Their value as gallery pictures and as a joy to the general public is highly significant.

These pictures were chosen from the inaugural collection which has been on view since the opening of the Fine Arts Gallery Feb. 27. The group therefore represents a selection from an invited number of many hundreds. Because of the fact that they have been given by discerning patrons and without depending upon the society's fund, their purchase has been possible.

The French group includes a French impressionist picture, "The Garden of the Tuileries" by Albert Andre, which is neither too conservative nor too radical, but quite free and refreshing in its lovely light gray and green tones. The Corot "Landscape" painted in 1872 and recorded in Robaut's catalogue as No. 2407, is another. It represents a man fording a stream, with trees on the right and a rock formation on the left. Silvery saffron clouds sift across the sky. It is in a very good style of Corot's work, neither too hard and tight nor too sketchy. This picture was in the Fremyn sale and in the collections of Mesdag, Sanderson, John Day and Arnold and Tripp.

Gustave Courbet's "Silent Pool" is a highly representative pure landscape from the brush of this early nineteenth century leader of French realism. It hung for a number of years in the Scottish National Gallery at Edinburgh, having been lent there by Miss Mary Forbes, to whom the picture was presented by her father, J. S. Forbes, a well-known collector of his day. This picture is clear, crisp, bright and exceptional in composition and technique, while connoting the absolute quiet which the title implies. The artist's handling of greens and their combination with the blue is spirited. By Jean-Marc Nattier is the decorative composition, "Louis XV and Madame de Bourbon Conti," in the classical triangular composition, seated in a landscape setting. It comes from Harold O. Barker, who inherited it from his uncle, Edward R. Bacon, who owned a large and important collection in New York City. It is typical of Nattier, as Nattier is typical of the court life, especially of womankind in the eighteenth century.

Two American artists are included in this donation. One, Douglas Arthur Teed, has for some time lived in the Great Lakes region, and is now in Detroit, where he is "hors cours" at the Detroit Institute of Arts. He is a winner of several prizes. His "Color of Arabia" is typical. He is decorative and emotional in his handling of color. Having lived in the Orient, he is able to evoke and enhance through his own temperament the atmosphere of the East.

John Sloan is represented by "The Italian Procession, New York City," painted in 1924 and exhibited in New York City in 1925. It is more lusciously colorful than some examples by the painter, but is typical in interpreting, sincerely and beautifully, life unalloyed by any softening or weakening ingredients.

The Netherlands find expression in two pictures, one from Holland and one from Belgium. The latter is a colossal arched alterpiece by Gaspard de Craeyer, pupil and follower of Rubens in the seventeenth century. The picture was found by an American artist in the little church at West Cappelle in West Flanders. Like the other pictures in this donation, it has been authenticated by Dr. Wilhelm R. Valentiner, art director of the Detroit Institute of Arts. It combines in an interesting way the somewhat heavy Flemish types with an attenuating Italianate idealism, without going to extremes, however.

The Dutch example represents a little girl in shimmering silver and blue dress, seated by a fountain whose trickle she playfully catches in her hand. A bouquet of flowers and a little dog are at her right. The picture is painted by Nicholas Maes, who was in the early days influenced by Rembrandt and apparently, at this time, by the color of Vermeer and by the themes of Netchers. It is a lovely picture, the girl appearing quite like a little lady in her quaint dress. This painting is well known and appears in a monograph on the artist written by Dr. Valentiner, who dates the picture as 1665-70.

The remaining pictures are by Spanish masters. "The Sailors of Ondarroa" is quite modern in its decorative composition, in its vibrating and emotional color handling and in its simplification to better suggest the significance of the theme. It is by Ramon de Zubiaurre, who is steadily attracting increasing interest. The "Antonia," so internationally well known from its exhibition abroad as well as in this country and because of its frequent reproduction in color as well as in monochrome, portrays the cousin of the artist, Ignacio Zuloaga. Painted somewhat before 1909, it exhibits the splendid technique of this great leader in his best days. His harmony of colors, carefully conceived design and his effectiveness through emphasis of the dominant notes, makes this an exceptional painting. It is somewhat similar to the picture in the permanent collection of the Chicago Art Institute, but, perhaps, even more resembles a decorative bas-relief.

The last picture, certainly quite as significant as any, is El Greco's "St. Francis," painted between 1580 and 1585, which has been well-known through its exhibition in the United States illustrates the typical methods of the artists wherein color, light, and form have been used arbitrarily in order to be significant of the abstract religious life of Spain in the sixteenth century. It is a picture that would be a credit to any representative collection of Spanish art. It has received the indorsement of such authorities as Dr. Valentiner and Dr. August L. Mayer who has written concerning the picture on several occasions.

This group will remain in the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego and forms a splendid nucleus for the permanent collection which is steadily growing. The response of the public to this donation has been decided and enthusiastic. Already it is apparent that the city will become an important center of art. R. P.

Art in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 2 (Special Correspondence)—A collection of recent work by Jack Wilkenson Smith is being held throughout May at the Biltmore Salon. A versatile artist, Mr. Smith's canvases are something in the way of essays in lovely color brought back from the gypsy wanderings which he takes in search of landscape variety, and they partake of a certain literary quality. From the desert through the high Sierras to the Canadian Rockies, touching often the rocky coast, he "takes to the open road," finding, as the exhibit shows, variety in both color and composition. He has given depth, distance and warmth of color in his landscapes. In his marines he excels in indicating the weight and power of a stromy sea and in the jeweled sparkling of the calmer water. Mr. Smith is one of a group of interesting artists of the West who have reached their present standing by individual effort and without academic training.

Barse Miller, a pupil of Hugh Breckenridge and Henry Snell, has recently joined the art colony of Los Angeles. Ten of his paintings are being shown at the Ainslie Galleries. These canvases were done in France and Italy and are sunny and full of rich tones and charm. They show bits of the architecture of Brittany, and romantic spots and people in Provence, Positano and Paris.

A pleasant feature of the Ainslie Galleries is the large room devoted to western artists in which are hanging canvases by about 30 representative painters. It gives the visitor an excellent introduction to the art group of the Southwest, preparing him and encouraging him in a further study of the subject. The pictures are often changed.

An exhibition of sculpture under the auspices of the Sculptor's Guild is being held at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to increase interest in this art. There are, large and small, 144 works. Busts of well-known men and women, fantastic pieces for fountain and garden, themes expressed in marble and plaster and bronze interest visitors to the exhibition.

At random one may mention the work of Andrew Bjurman, Gutzon Borglum, Finn Frolich, Merrill Gage, Adolph Leslovsky, Carlo Romanelli, Castaino Scarpitta, and Lora Woodhead Steere. Ella Buchanan has interesting portrait heads, Roger Burnham shows a bust of Luther Burbank. Edna Kelly's "Sun Worshiper" in the form of a sundial, "Homage to the Evening Sun" by Althea Ulber, have something of the primitive in the dignity of composition. Maud Daggett shows some of her fountain models with their interpretation of the child thought. F. Tolles Chamberlain shows four portrait reliefs. Jessie Herron has the two heads of Robert and Elizabeth Browning and Julia Bracken Wendt shows a beautifully rhythmic "Mermaid Fountain."

There will be three road companies of "Craig's Wife" next season, Rosalie Stewart announced yesterday. Chrystal Herne will continue in one of them.

American Paintings at Buffalo

Buffalo, May 5

Special Correspondence

SELECTED paintings by American artists, now on view at the Albright Art Gallery, form the twentieth annual display of its kind. It would be safe to say that none of its predecessors excelled it in variety of artistic expression, diversity of subject, or underlying strength of impulse. Its vigor is amazing; and, since the exhibits are selected from the best recent shows, credit is due to the eclectic judgment which has gathered this fine aggregation.

A large majority of the works are newly made, so that the merits of the latest tendencies of the American "school" may be duly estimated. In the main, the motif of the pictures has been painterly rather than literary. There are not many canvases which tell a story; or certainly not the kind of a story which can be equally well done in writing.

One instance, however, of a rather recondite intellectual effort is "Fame and Fortune," by Eugene Francis Savage, which won the Isidor Medal, at the National Academy, New York, in 1924. In this composition a somewhat involved allegory is illustrated by a group of people of whom only one, an old man holding a pick, is supported by Mother earth: the remaining figures are hovering in mid-air around him. A certain classicism in the treatment of the human figure and the draperies, which float skyward, reminds one of the "Time, Death and Judgment" of G. F. Watts, R. A.; but the manner of painting is modernist and original.

Decorative allegory is again seen in Violet Oakley's panels, "A Great Wonder in Heaven" and "The Serpent Cast Out." A series of 12 grouped panels whose subjects are derived from The Divine Comedy of Dante, are studies of much interest.

Robert Henri

Portraits of great diversity of style and mood are a noteworthy feature of the collection. Robert Henri's "Ruth St. Denis in the Peacock Dance" has fine, swaying, serpentine line, and rich green and blue color; but the setting of the head on the neck (which seems unduly long) and the perspective of the head itself, are less assured passages of construction than the admirable torso and arms. His "Hawaii" and "Navajo," with daring variations of pink and red with slate blue—a charmingly posed figure with faultless drawing—is quite satisfying.

Quaint and rather pathetic character is seen in Gertrude Fiske's "Sunday Afternoon," an ancient pair sitting side by side, he with a red scarf and she with a green shawl. The head of "An Old London Coachman," by Paul Trebilcock, is not only executed with remarkable simplicity and power, but a certain depth of insight, a penetrating faculty of character notation, stimulates the thoughts of the spectator who finds in the still and inscrutable countenance of the old man a look as of some Chinese idol who has gazed immovably, through the ages, on passing generations of mankind. Buffalo is to be congratulated on acquiring this picture as a permanent possession.

Anderson and Bellows

Karl Anderson's "Portrait of Mrs. Buell" is another sterling example of sound work of the traditional kind. George W. Bellows' portrait, entitled "My Mother," is a somber study of a frankly bourgeois interior, in which the old lady is seated in an uncompromisingly natural but stiff attitude, which is indicative of the trend of modern portraiture, and sharply sets forth the departure from the swan-like graces of pose in portraiture of the Lawrence period.

The "United States Forest Ranger Pincen," by Randall Davey, is interesting as character presentment; but the passage of time may try the meager pigmental resources of this thinly painted canvas as it has in the case of Anders Zorn's work. Prof. Eugene Wambaugh has found a competent recorder in Charles Hopkinson, whose work is vital. Without literalism this portrait reaches a high level in legitimate realism. The double lighting, the upraised book, the unsymmetrical eyes, the expressive hands, the color and mezzo-forte general tone all contribute to a real achievement. A frank method of attack and a courageous arrangement of color are to be found in Gari Melcher's portrait of Clarence Woolley, in which the painter makes an interesting departure from his accustomed, rather highly elaborate style.

But "American Motherhood," as portrayed or allegorized by Charles W. Hawthorne, will perhaps hold the spectator as long as any picture in the gallery: with its gentle and thoughtful young mother, in scarlet velvet, seated in a mise en scène of poetic and strange beauty. Deep blue as of the sky at evening, above; deep green as of the sea, behind the mother and boy; big brown sails in the vague twilight; these are the elements of a great work of the imagination, ably carried out. Surface qualities of mysterious charm (in which the old masters' glazing has been employed); masterful drawing; these are some of the qualities that tell us that originality is not to be gained by the road of chaotic drawing or dissonant coloring.

Of the landscapes Rockwell Kent's "Winter" is simple and impressive—a few clouds rolling above an ordinary hill, in winter—but the story was made big by the telling. Near it is "The Raritan, Winter," by John F. Folinsbee, which is a vigorous, sketchy but arresting study of a water-side town. A kindred theme—houses beside a canal, a city looming up across the water, a few barges, all vigorously stated in masterful style—is Robert Spencer's "Inland City." A strongly painted and picturesque jumble of fishing schooners at their moorings, entitled "In From the Grand Banks," is one of two admirable contributions by Frederick J. Mulhaupt, who shows wide knowledge of things that pertain to the sea. E. W. G.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London, April 27

MANY minor exhibitions have been opened recently in London galleries. Two of the most interesting are devoted to water colors of the past and present. A. J. Finberg is a leading authority on Turner's drawings and in his exhibition at the Cotswold Gallery (59 Frith Street, Soho) he shows some admirable examples of J. M. W. Turner's water colors, as well as representative works by Girtin, Dayes, Varley and other masters of the early English school. Particularly interesting and instructive are the drawings by Edward Dayes, who exhibited at the Academy from 1786 to 1803. Dayes was an accomplished drawing-master whose topographical views are of so much merit that they have not infrequently been mistaken by collectors for the work of Turner, and this opportunity to compare the work of the two artists should lead to an increased respect for Dayes' talent, while leaving the superiority of Turner's genius undisputed.

It says much for the excellence of the work of the Modern English Water Color Society at St. George's Gallery (32a George Street, Hanover Square) that in these exhibits we recognize many of the qualities which distinguish the work of the early masters mentioned above. While full of individuality, the exhibition has a certain unity of effect due to the stress generally laid by the exhibitors on probity of drawing and emphatic linear design. P. H. Jowett's delicate road scene "Roehampton," Randolph Schwabe's dignified corner of Westminster, "Smith Square," Charles Ginner's "Wood Scene, Hampstead," Ethelbert White's "Lane End," Eleonora Hughes' "Cornish Elms," and Sir Charles Holmes' "Keswick Mountains"—all these are different, but all have in common admirable qualities of drawing and design heightened by personal color.

The arrangement of flowers is itself an art, as nearly every woman knows, and it is an unfailing good taste in the arrangement, combined with a botanical precision in the rendering of the forms and colors of the flowers, which gives distinction to Miss Eva Savory's flower-paintings in water color which are being exhibited at the Gieves Art Gallery, 22 Old Bond Street. Scrupulous in her fidelity to nature, sure in her drawing of flower-forms, and accurate in her perception of color, Miss Savory is content to place her nasturtiums, marigolds, rhododendrons, roses and other blossoms against a black background and allow their own beauty to form the decorative value of her pictures. Her taste is shown not only in her arrangement of variegated posies, but in the framing of her pictures, and her oval and circular exhibits should be keenly welcomed by all who appreciate the value of a change from the rigid rectilinear in the disposition of pictures on a wall.

A series of large, vigorously handled water colors of "China and the Chinese," by Mrs. Mary Macleod at the Alpine Club Gallery are far removed from the "travel-notes" of the ordinary artistic globe-trotter. Mrs. Macleod, who has spent many years in the Far East, has an intimate knowledge of Chinese life, and is peculiarly successful in her vivid interpretations of the pageantry of the Chinese theater and in the portrait drawings which show her insight into Chinese character. She has a keen eye for the decorative aspects of eastern life, and at the same time there is so much animation in her art that the scenes and people she depicts are always intensely alive. Her pictures should help many to get a better understanding of the country and people she has painted with so much skill and sympathy.

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THE HOME FORUM

In the John Halifax Country

NOWADAYS the common reader knows very little about the poetry of Miss Mulock, aside from the poem, "Douglas, Douglas, Tender and True," perhaps nothing at all, though she published four or five small volumes. He knows even less about her translations from the French — from the works of Guizot and his daughter, were they not?—though a stray volume or two are still to be found in some of the older libraries. Despite her versatility, despite her typically Victorian output of fifty or more volumes, he is familiar with only a few of her books for children and one novel.

This novel, however, this chronicle of the English David and Jonathan, this so-called Idyl of Gloucestershire, he knows quite well, even as he knows his Dickens, his Thackeray, his Meredith, or any of the greater Victorians. What the critics may say of its merits, what the century test may determine, do not greatly concern him. For seventy years it has been a favorite—one of the most pleasing pictures of the English home—and that is something indeed. Moreover, during all this time it has been, as it still is, his chief literary route to the green hills and vales of Gloucestershire, to the quaint old town and the ancient abbey of Tewkesbury.

Shakespeare's Avon he may and does meet elsewhere on its course—at Stratford, at Rugby—in various volumes, yet never does he view it more intimately and fondly than from the pleasant arbor seat in Abel Fletcher's green riverside garden. Likewise he encounters the Severn on its way from wild Wales to the Bristol Channel without finding a more pleasing prospect of it than from that same high-walled garden of the Norton Bury tanner, a more ardent lover of it than the young John Halifax. Both storied streams, their mills, their banks, that wide green level called the Ham where all sorts of cattle pasture, are portrayed with rare feeling, with the delicate touch of a poet.

This touch is again revealed in the treatment of the smaller streams of the region. The little rivulet of Enderley, which is but Amberley disguised, as Norton Bury is Tewkesbury, must be reckoned as a rival of the brook of Tennyson as it goes its singing way through the pages. Like a motif it appears again and again—"the little runnel, worn to a thread with the summer weather, but singing still," "the wonderful talking stream," "the musical living water." It sings through one lovely pastoral scene after another, through the dreams of Phineas Fletcher, through the pretty tableau of Rebecca at the well. And so it happens that the reader, wherever and whenever he may be, knows and loves it, sees and hears it, even as the dramatis personæ—and Miss Mulock.

In similar way he comes to know Tewkesbury and its abbey. His acquaintance with the town which "antiquaries hold a most interesting and remarkable place," is something more than casual. It borders on intimacy. It is as that of one who wanders through its narrow, ill-paved streets, who passes and repasses "the quaint, overhanging, ornamented house-fronts, blackened and wonderfully old," who treads the graveled walks of the old-fashioned gardens. Neither painting nor photography could present it more graphically. And it is doubtful whether actual contact would add to the vividness and charm of this Gloucestershire town on the banks of the Avon.

Its "boast and pride," the picturesque old abbey, looms grimly above the sky line. The reader hears its chimes, season after season, year after year. He sees its great square tower in the morning, at midday, and at evening with one star above it. He is not told in so many words that it is the finest example of a Norman tower, nor does he need to be. After long association he somehow knows it, and no such statement can surprise him.

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As for the gardens of Tewkesbury, they are even more intimately his—Abel Fletcher's with its "soft, green, mossy, daisy-patterned carpet," its broad gravel walk, its inordinately thick yew-hedge, its fine gooseberry bushes, and wall-fruit, Dr. Jessop's with its sweet-scented common flowers, and that still lovelier one, "half-trim, half-wild," that was John's and Ursula's until they left it for Longfield.

"Oh, dear old-fashioned garden! full of sweet Williams and white Nancies, and larkspurs and London-pride, and yard-wide beds of snowy saxifrage, and tall, pale evening primroses, and hollyhocks six or seven feet high, many-tinted, from yellow to darkest ruby-color; while for scents, large blushing cabbage-roses, pinks, gilly-flowers, with here and there a great bush of southernwood or rosemary, or a border of thyme, or a sweet-brier hedge—a pleasant garden, where all colors and perfumes were blended together; ay, even a stray dandelion, that stood up boldly in his yellow waistcoat, like a young country bumpkin, who feels himself a decent lad in his way—or a plant of wild marjoram, that had somehow got in, and kept meekly in a corner of the bed, trying to turn into a respectable cultivated herb. Dear old garden! such as one rarely sees nowadays! I would give the finest modern pleasure ground for the like of thee!"

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So wrote the self-styled Jonathan in a poetic mood, and well is the reader convinced of the truth of his statement. It was no modern pleasure ground that lured the little household forth from their beloved Norton Bury garden, but the ancient farmhouse of Longfield six miles away—Longfield with its White Gate leading out of the high-road, and its narrow path winding down to a stream and up a green slope to the house. "A small place," "a mere farm-house," yet possessing undeniable charms that made it a rival of modest Rose Cottage at Enderley and of magnificent Beechwood Hall in the affections of the owners.

Here the procession of the seasons through the green fields of Gloucestershire is the family's constant delight—and the reader's unfailing reward. How quietly, how serenely, how graciously they pass! How lovingly are they chronicled in the children's almanac! "When the may was out," "When Guy found the first robin's nest," "When the field was all cowslips"—these are the gala days kept at Longfield. They come as with the glory of the morning sun itself, "climbing over One-Tree Hill, catching the larch-wood, and creeping down the broad slope of our field, thence up toward Redwood and Leckington—until while the dews yet lay thick on our shadowed valley, Leckington Hill was all in a glow." They go as daylight fades, as music lapses, to be remembered as fondly as either.

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Views of a similar intimacy may be taken from Rose Cottage of Enderley Flats, the highest table-land in all England, seeming not unlike "Mont Blanc patted down into a dough-cake," and looking down upon "a dear smiling English valley, holding many a little nest of an English home." Bees among the roses, wood-pigeons cooing in the beeches, sweet-smelling ferns in the forest glades, winds that set the poplars rustling, calms that change them into solemn memorial columns, purple shadows, yellow cornfields—these are their gifts scattered so lavishly on the broad green upland, its pleasant terraces, its sheltered valley from the happy day of its discovery till the close of the novel, first issued in the highly correct three-volume form.

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Mornings at Enderley are delicious replicas of those at Longfield—"misty and gray but, oh, so heavenly fair! with a pearly network of dewy gossamer underfoot, and overhead countless thistle downs flying about like fairy chariots hurrying out of sight of the sun, which had only mounted high enough above the Flat to touch the horizon of hills opposite, and the tops of my four poplars, leaving Rose Cottage and the valley below all in the morning shadow." The days are as long and leisurely; the evenings likewise breathe peace as the sun goes down behind and Venus rises above the four poplars of Nunnely Hill.

Those four tall Italian poplars, standing three together, one apart! Neither the walnuts of Longfield, nor the beeches and firs of Beechwood can obliterate them. Like the little talking rivulet they are a motif appearing again and again throughout the story. Like the little talking rivulet they are something more than mere features of landscape. They command the eye and lift the heart to higher, nobler things. They are the associates, the comforters, the friends of all who behold them. Beloved of the characters, the author, the reader, they are the most familiar landmarks of the John Halifax country. Even the grim old abbey tower is not more picturesque—nor precious.

F. H.

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Wonder World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A rush of wings,
A breath of perfume tossed
By soft young winds
That late the meadow crossed.

A silent haste
Of buds that burst o'er night,
The russet hills
With grasses broidered bright.

Soft rain at dusk
That murmurs at my pane,
A primrose dawn
On wood and vale and plain.

O heart of mine,
Behold about our door
The wonder world
Of Maytime come once more!

Maude DeVerse Newton.

The Texas State Flower

UPON seeing the blankets of Texas bluebonnets spread along winding roads and between groups of trees, we have wondered if Artist Nature had dipped her brush deep into the soft blue of the ocean, and then into the deeper blue of the sky, and so with dexterous freedom lavishly painted this glory along the way.

First we exclaim at the wonder spread before us, and then are moved by an ineffable tenderness at the friendliness of the dear flowers as they look from under dainty bonnets, so trustingly giving of their loveliness to all who come. Like large, happy families they grow in abandon, and thrive best when the spring brings an abundance of rain and coolness. Here and there we find some separated from the mass, fearlessly making their home in the roadway, as though they came out to greet us, and so confident of protection that we are moved to watch lest we crush them. When we gather a few, perhaps to send a message, we walk among them with utmost care. As far as one can see is this glory of color, a blue that is intense yet ethereal.

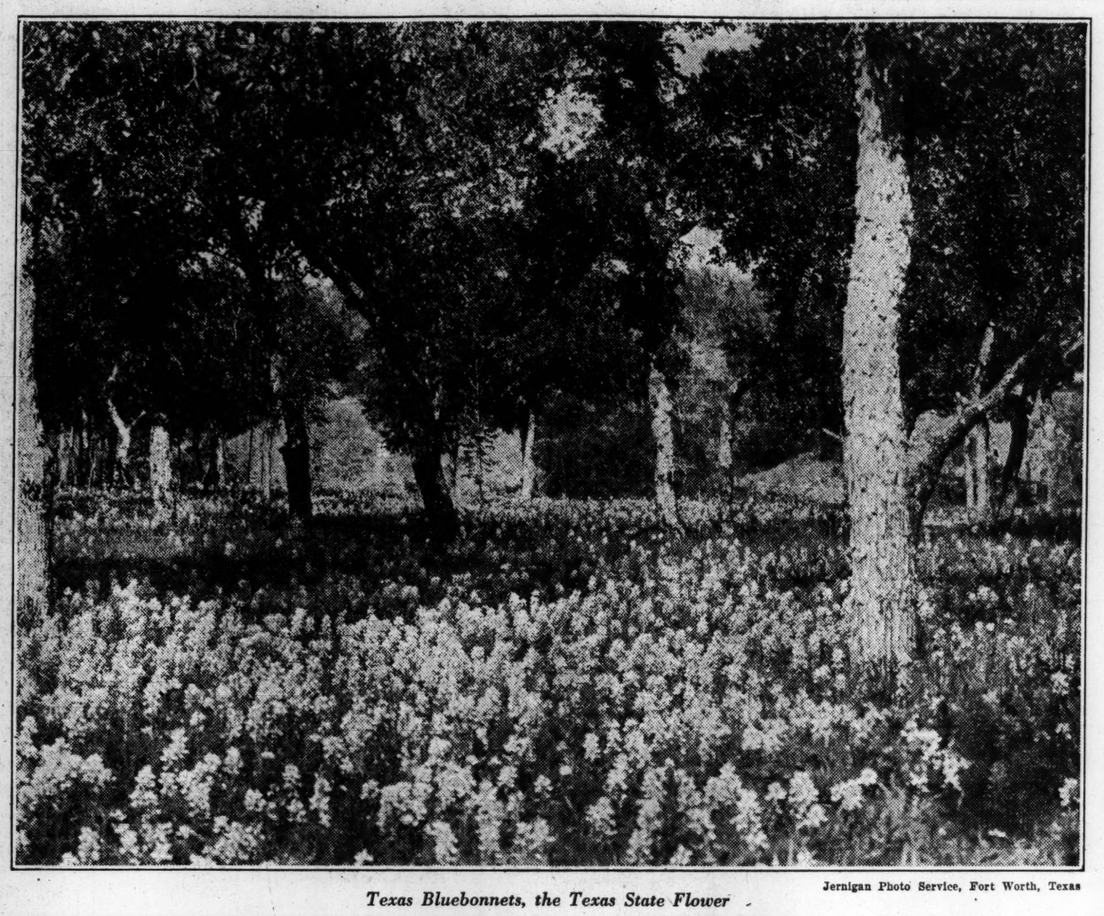
After these blankets are spread in the sun for a time, the little bonnets become tinted with the rose of the sunset sky, so familiar to those who have lived in Texas. In the fullness of their loveliness they make their departure, packing their blue bonnets and soft green robes into the tiniest of traveling bags, little seed pods. Happily they slip away, and what a glory of memory they leave with us!

Devonshire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How well this English countryside
Wears its many greens,
Shades as varying as the clouds
Clothe the changing scenes;
Green of hedge and green of lane
Green of pines and yews
Green of meadow and of hill
All of different hues.
When the vieing light whipped sun
And heavy rains are felt
Flowers and trees will blossom forth
Snow-white clouds will melt
To blue. Green will only be
A canvas for gay scenes,
But now, like Robin Hood, the English
Country's clad in greens.

Josiah Titzell.



Texas Bluebonnets, the Texas State Flower

Jernigan Photo Service, Fort Worth, Texas

Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST persons, if interrogated, would acknowledge a willingness or even an eagerness to be divinely guided, if they could know how to obtain such direction; but men usually profess only a vague sense of God's nearness and care in the ordinary human round. Yet the Scriptures, accepted by all Christian people, are definite on this point, declaring that, as in the words of the Psalmist, "God is our God for ever and ever: he will be our guide even unto death." It must be possible, then, intelligently to seek and to receive God's guidance, not only in crucial moments, but in all one's daily affairs, and to realize a sense of security and satisfaction otherwise unattainable.

In order to gain this spiritual confidence, however, one must have some understanding of the real nature of God; otherwise, one cannot appreciate the character of spiritual direction. Here again, the Scriptures are unmistakable, declaring that "God is love," infinite Love, whose influence can only be loving, expressing the ineffable wisdom and tenderness of spiritual good. That which receives such heavenly guidance must be allied to the nature of divine Love; for evil or wrong thinking cannot be cognizant of spiritual direction, since it has no communication with good. The real man, in God's likeness, never separated from his source, is indeed thus continuously protected and guided by infinite intelligence and Love.

This much having been learned,—namely, that God is Spirit, and the real man spiritual, inseparable from God, and perfect,—one has started in the right manner to receive continuing spiritual guidance. This fact of true being affords the only immutable basis from which one can with certainty work out all his human problems; for this unity between God and His perfect idea is the truth which Christ Jesus revealed and demonstrated, and which Mrs. Eddy discovered and elucidated, so that all may now prove, in the measure of individual understanding, its controlling power. Of this relationship and its availability, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 77): "This is the Father's great Love that He hath bestowed upon us, and it holds man in endless Life and one eternal round of harmonious being. It guides him by Truth that knows no error, and with supersensual, impartial, and unquenchable Love."

When even a little of this vast truth is discerned, one sees that God's directing love is always leading thought out of whatever is limited and discordant into conscious spiritual harmony. The true motive, then, for seeking this loving care must always be so to surrender all of self-will and selfish or mistaken desires that one becomes not only willing to let God's good way be manifested, but grateful in the knowledge that no other way is real, and that receptive thought is surely being led closer and closer to the all-wise divine Principle.

One need not strive to make certain affairs come out according to human outlining. One need not set his heart upon this or that human detail. One need only conform his thinking to infinite divine Love. Then one's highest sense of spiritual good leads him through all his human affairs to the solution which, in any given problem, is nearest divine harmony. But because one confidently trusts in God's guidance does not necessarily mean that to human sense there may be no difficulties, or even reversals and disappointments. Limited human vision cannot see what will best foster spiritual development; and such unfoldment is the purpose of spiritual guidance, which leads one not into greater contentment in the material, but to greater reliance upon the divinely real.

In this process, what may at first have seemed desirable may, later on, through maturing spiritual vision, be more correctly seen to have been a danger, an obstacle to one's highest good. But one who steadfastly desires to find God's good way and to follow it will not be dismayed if discords seem to appear. Rather will he assure himself that the right way will be made plain, and that harmony will surely ensue in proportion as the false mortal beliefs are overcome. Of such human experience Mrs. Eddy has written with tender consolation in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 149, 150): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

Thus, in the midst of seeming cares or loss, each one may always turn to God, divine Love, and find rest from the human sense of burdens. If one makes mistakes, even these, rightly viewed, may serve as turning points toward the gaining of a clearer understanding of the real and permanent. Indeed, in every possible human circumstance, the preponderant need is the seeking of divine Love and the conforming of all one's thinking to this divine standard. Then may one always be sure of being divinely guided in the way that is nearest the spiritual and real, at each successive point of experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Vittorino, Italian Teacher

Here he received a request from the Marquis of Mantua asking him to come and educate his children and to name his own stipend. Vittorino at first refused. . . . But the Marquis was insistent, and Vittorino realized that it was a great service to the state to educate the future rulers. He replied proudly:

"I accept the post on this understanding only: that you require from me nothing which shall be in anyway unworthy of either of us."

The Marquis, to his credit, accepted the condition, and he and his wife Paola supported him in all his requests. He remained at Mantua for twenty-three years, and when the Marquis was succeeded by his son, Vittorino's pupil, it is recorded that although now supreme in the state, he always remained standing in the presence of his former teacher. This boy was nine years old when Vittorino came to Mantua. . . .

It is true that children, in the fifteenth century, were taught in a way that would stagger our modern theorists: learning by heart and recitation, in an age of few books, formed an important part of education. One of the Gonzaga boys recited a book of the Æneid in a day; Cecilia began Greek grammar at the age of seven, and at eight she read the discourses of St. Chrysostom. Vittorino also taught the children of the leading families in Mantua; and the neighbouring rulers, such as the Duke of Urbino, were anxious to place their sons under his care; the great scholars, too, sent their boys, and Vittorino received the children of the poor if they showed promise of ability. It must have been a difficult school to run, for the ages of the scholars varied from about six to twenty-five; it was a boarding school, and the Marquis placed at Vittorino's disposal a beautiful palace in the city. Vittorino stripped it of all unnecessary hangings and ornament, decorated it with frescoes of children at play, and called it the Case Giocosa. The rooms were large and stately, and it was surrounded by meadows which served as playing fields.

Vittorino drew inspiration from both past and present. . . . Like the great schoolmen, though in a different spirit, he believed in the harmony of the best pagan ideals with those of Christianity; and no scholar of his day was keener for the revived study of Greek and Latin. . . .

Vittorino's methods were modern in many ways. He believed in the alternation and variety of studies as a stimulus to interest; he encouraged games as a means of physical development, and he did not believe in forcing his scholars. . . .

In an open space behind the houses I came across a troop of boy scouts drilling. The two leaders came up and spoke to me; they were interested and surprised to meet an Inglese, and asked why I had come to Feltre. I replied that I had come to see the city of Vittorino. This evidently pleased them, and we began to talk about Vittorino, and agreed that he would greatly have approved of the boy scout movement.

—Ellinor Lucy Broadbent, in "Under the Italian Alps."

Whittier's Humor

Few men of his day, of equal prominence, have been so greatly misunderstood as Whittier by the public which knows him only by the writings he allowed to be published. These reveal him on the one hand as an earnest reformer bitterly denouncing the sins of a guilty people, and on the other as a prophet of God with a message of cheer to those who turn them from their evil ways. While slavery existed, he lashed the institution with a whip of scorpions, and in later years, in poems of exquisite sweetness, he sang of "The Eternal Goodness," and brought words of consolation and hope. . . . There has been built up for him a reputation for extreme seriousness and even severity. To be sure, some of the poems in his collected works have witty and even merry lines, but they usually have a serious purpose. . . . He delighted at times in throwing off his mantle of prophecy, and unbending even to jollity, in his home life and among his friends. The presence of a stranger was a check to such exuberance. It was not from any unsocial habit that he fell into this restraint. It was because he found that the unguarded words of a public man are often given a weight they were not intended to bear. If he unbent as one might whose every word has not come to be thought of value, it led to misunderstandings. In his home and among near friends he revealed a charming readiness to engage in lively and frolicsome conversation.

Some stories illustrating his keen sense of humor, and specimens of verse written in rollicking vein for special occasions, which might not properly find place in a serious attempt at biography, I have thought might be allowed in such an informal work as this. . . . I am sure I do no wrong to his memory in thus bringing out a phase of his character which could not be fully treated in biography.

I never heard him laugh aloud, but a merrier face and eye that twinkled with livelier glee when thoroughly amused are not often seen. He would double up with mirth without uttering a sound,—his chuckle being visible instead of audible. . . . The faculty of seeing the humorous side of things he considered a blessing to be coveted, and he had a special pity for that class of philanthropists who cannot find a laugh in the midst of the miseries they would alleviate. A laugh rested him, and any teller of good stories, any writer of lively adventures, received a hearty greeting from him. . . . He loved and admired Longfellow and Lowell, and they were his most cherished friends, but the lively wit of Holmes had a special charm for him, and jolly times they had whenever they met. The witty talk and merry letters of Gail Hamilton, full as they were of a mad revelry of nonsense, were a great delight to him. It was not in praise of but in pity for Charles Sumner that he wrote:—

"No sense of humor dropped its oil
On the hard ways his purpose went;
Small play of fancy lightened toil;
He spake alone the thing he meant."

—Samuel T. Pickard, in "Whittier-Land."

La Direction divine

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LA PLUPART des personnes que l'on interrogerait admettraient qu'elles sont prêtes à se laisser divinement guider, et même très désireuses de l'être, et que si elles connaissaient un moyen d'obtenir pareille direction elles la suivraient volontiers; mais ordinairement les hommes ne font l'aveu que d'un sentiment vague de la proximité et de la sollicitude de Dieu dans le cercle général des hommes. Cependant les Ecritures qu'acceptent tous les Chrétiens sont précises sur ce point, et déclarent selon les paroles du Psalmiste que: "Voilà le Dieu qui est notre Dieu, éternellement et à jamais; Il sera notre guide jusqu'à la mort." Il doit donc être possible de chercher et de recevoir intelligemment la direction de Dieu, non seulement dans des moments décisifs, mais encore dans toutes nos affaires journalières, et d'avoir un sentiment de sécurité et de satisfaction qui ne saurait être atteint autrement.

Cependant, afin d'obtenir cette confiance spirituelle, il faut quelque peu comprendre la nature réelle de Dieu; autrement on ne saura ce qu'est la direction spirituelle. Ici encore, les Ecritures sont infaillibles et déclarent que "Dieu est amour," Amour infini, dont l'influence ne peut être qu'aimante et ne saurait exprimer que la sagesse et la tendresse ineffables du bien spirituel. Ce qui reçoit cette direction céleste doit être allié à la nature de l'Amour divin; car le mode de penser erroné et pernicieux ne saurait prendre connaissance de la direction spirituelle, puisqu'il n'a aucune communication avec le bien. Donc, l'homme réel, selon la ressemblance de Dieu, inséparable de sa source, est vraiment sans cesse protégé et guidé par l'intelligence et l'Amour infinis.

Quiconque en aura appris autant,—c'est-à-dire que Dieu est Esprit, et que l'homme réel est spirituel, inséparable de Dieu et parfait,—aura commencé, comme il le doit, à recevoir la direction spirituelle d'une façon continue. Ce fait de l'être réel donne la seule base immuable sur laquelle on puisse se placer pour résoudre avec certitude tous ses problèmes humains; car cette union entre Dieu et Son idée parfaite est la vérité que Christ Jésus révéla et démontra, et que Mrs. Eddy découvrit et expliqua, de sorte que maintenant chacun peut en prouver le pouvoir dirigeant dans la mesure de sa compréhension individuelle. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 77 de *Miscellaneous Writings* concernant cette relation et son utilité: "Tel est le grand amour que le Père nous a donné et qui maintient l'homme dans la Vie permanente et dans l'unique cercle éternel de l'être harmonieux. Il le guide par la Vérité qui ne connaît aucune erreur et avec l'Amour intarissable et impartial, supérieur aux sens."

Lorsque nous avons discerné ne serait-ce qu'un peu de cette vérité étendue, nous voyons que l'amour dirigeant de Dieu chasse toujours la pensée loin de tout ce qui est limité et discordant et la mène à l'harmonie spirituelle consciente. Le vrai motif qui nous pousse à chercher cette tendre sollicitude doit donc toujours être de renoncer à toute propre volonté et à tout égoïsme, c'est-à-dire aux désirs erronés, de telle sorte que, non seulement nous permettrons volontiers que le bien de Dieu se manifeste, mais nous serons reconnaissants de savoir qu'aucun autre moyen n'est réel, et que la pensée réceptive se rapproche assurément de plus en plus du Principe divin tout-sage.

Il est inutile que nous cherchions à faire accorder certaines affaires avec les desseins humains. Il est inutile que nous nous attachions à tel ou tel détail humain. Il suffit que nous conformions notre mode de penser à l'Amour divin infini. Alors notre sens le plus élevé du bien spirituel nous conduira à travers toutes les affaires humaines à la solution qui, en tout problème, se rapproche le plus de l'harmonie divine. Mais le fait que nous mettons toute notre confiance dans la direction de Dieu n'implique pas nécessairement que selon le sens humain il n'y aura aucunes difficultés, ni même de renversements et de déceptions. La vision humaine limitée ne peut voir ce qui favorise le mieux le développement spirituel; ce déroulement est justement le but de la direction spirituelle, qui nous conduit non à un contentement plus grand de ce qui est matériel, mais à une confiance plus grande de ce qui est divinement réel.

Dans ce procédé, ce qui au premier abord aura pu sembler agréable pourra, plus tard, en vertu de la vision spirituelle qui mûrit, se révéler plus exactement comme ayant été un danger, un obstacle à notre plus grand bien. Mais quiconque désire ardemment trouver le bien de Dieu et le suivre, ne s'effrayera pas si les discordances semblent se montrer. Il s'assurera au contraire que la bonne voie lui sera clairement indiquée et que l'harmonie en ressortira certainement dans la mesure où les fausses croyances mortelles seront vaincues. Concernant cette expérience, Mrs. Eddy a donné à l'humain une tendre consolation aux pages 149 et 150 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:* "Souviens-toi que tu ne peux être conduit dans aucune situation, si grave soit-elle, où l'Amour n'a pas été avant toi et où ne t'attend pas sa compatissante leçon. Par conséquent ne désespère pas et ne murmure pas, car ce qui cherche à sauver, à guérir et à délivrer, te guidera, si tu cherches cette direction."

Ainsi, au milieu de ce qui semble être des soucis ou des pertes, chacun pourra toujours se tourner vers Dieu, l'Amour divin, et trouver du repos loin de ce que le sens humain appelle des fardeaux. Lorsqu'on fera des erreurs, celles-ci même, si on les envisage comme il convient, pourront servir de points décisifs vers l'acquisition d'une compréhension plus claire de ce qui est réel et permanent. En vérité, dans toute circonstance humaine, le principal besoin est de chercher l'Amour divin et de conformer tout notre mode de penser à cette norme divine. Alors nous serons toujours certains d'être divinement conduits dans le chemin qui est le plus près du spirituel et réel, à tous les points successifs de l'expérience.

Wanderer's Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The earth is my country,
I travel unknown,
Yet where I may wander
I go not alone,
The hills are my kindred
And the place where I dwell
Knows her son like a mother
And comforts me well.

The wind is my comrade,
His counsel is good,—
Long days on the upland,
At nightfall, the wood;
Her wide eaves are shelter
And her bed is the best
With a rain-song for slumber
When wanderers rest.

The earth is my kingdom,
My king, who is he?
His crown is the desert,
His scepter the sea,
His feet tread the hill-lines
That are lost in the dawn,
And his hand plucks my heart-strings
Compelling me on.

T. Morris Longstreth.

Frontier

The appeal of the undiscovered is strong in America. For three centuries the fundamental process in its history was the westward movement, the discovery and occupation of the vast free spaces of the continent. We are the first generation of Americans who can look back upon that era as a historic movement now coming to its end. Other generations have been so much a part of it that they could hardly comprehend its significance. To them it seemed inevitable. The free land and the natural resources seemed practically inexhaustible. Nor were they aware of the fact that their most fundamental traits, their institutions, even their ideals were shaped by this interaction between the wilderness and themselves.

American democracy was born of no theorist's dream; it was not carried in the Sarah Constant to Virginia, nor in the Mayflower to Plymouth. It came out of the American forest, and it gained new strength each time it touched a new frontier. Not the constitution, but free land and an abundance of natural resources open to a fit people, made the democratic type of society in America for three centuries while it occupied its empire.—Frederick Jackson Turner, in "The Frontier in American History."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Castles in the Air

By MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL

WE HAD a very old garden. You knew it was old, because our gardener used to say: "There were gardeners rolling this lawn in King Henry the Eighth's day!"

You should really see our lawn. It is very green and just like velvet. In the springtime, snowdrops and crocuses peep up out of the long grass all round the edges of the lily pool, and away in a corner is a very old tree.

Daddy says it is a weeping-willow tree, and it is so old that you can creep right under its branches and walk about there, without being seen from the rest of the garden: and the trunk so wide that Daddy even cannot make his arms reach around it. Oliver and I often try, but of course we never can because we are both still quite small.

Oliver is eight, and I am only seven, and my name is Betty.

Chords and Discords

Oliver and I are learning to play the piano, and we have to study all the tiresome things about "rests" and "chords" and "discords" and "sharps" and "flats," and today while Mummy was giving us a music lesson, Oliver began to think of something else instead of attending to the lesson.

Oliver often did that. He would quite suddenly begin to think of all sorts of make-believe things, instead of attending to his music; things that were away up in the clouds, and far out of reach; things he could never really take hold of, just like a mirage! And today he refused to do anything right, and he struck a lot of wrong chords on the piano, and Mummy was very sad about it, and she looked at him and said: "Oh, Oliver, I am afraid that instead of attending to your music you are building castles in the air again! Something will have to happen to show you that castles in the air have little value. You must build them for yourself on solid ground."

And without saying a word more, Mummy got up and left the room.

Oliver was sorry then that he had struck the wrong chords, especially when we saw Mummy go out in the pony carriage without us, and we were ever so sad as we watched our old fat white pony trotting over the top of the hill alone with Mummy.

We didn't quite know what to do next.

Nanny said she was very busy that afternoon, and she told us that she didn't want two children fussing around, so she sent us out into the garden to play, and we walked quite slowly down to the old weeping-willow tree.

We didn't run there today as we usually do on other days, and we didn't speak one word to each other, because we felt sorry inside. We lay down for quite a long time under the weeping-willow tree, until all at once we noticed that same woodpecker that we had watched pecking at the trunk of our tree every day for a week.

And it was pecking again today.

Peck! Peck! Peck!

"Oh, woodpecker," I said, "you are still pecking at the same place you have pecked at every day! Why don't you try somewhere else?"

Imagine our surprise when the woodpecker seemed to understand me quite well, for he stopped pecking, and looking first at Oliver, and then at me, began to speak to us, just as a human being would speak.

"Oliver and Betty," he said, quite severely, "you have deliberately tried to hinder me in my work every day, and if you had not so constantly wanted to talk to me when I was busy, by now I should have uncovered the entrance to the door that lies concealed in this tree. So like children," he went on meditatively, "always trying to hinder elder folk."

"Door!" I exclaimed in amazement.

"Door!" gasped Oliver. "In this tree?"

"Yes, door," said the woodpecker. "Didn't you know that there was a door in this old weeping willow tree? But there! Some folks don't know much!"

He looked at us again, this time very sharply.

"I wonder if I can trust you?" He spoke the words half to himself, at the same time looking up into the tree, as though for inspiration.

"Oh, please!" we cried.

We felt he had a wonderful secret to tell us, and we did so want to know what it was. We loved the old weeping willow tree. We had always felt that it was not quite like other trees, and if there was a secret about it, we surely should know what it was without any delay. Wasn't it our garden, and our tree?

"I know what you are thinking about," said the woodpecker. You are thinking that this is your garden and your tree, but that is where you are mistaken, for it is our garden, and our tree!"

Really the woodpecker was making us feel quite uncomfortable, especially as we didn't quite know how to answer him, and we didn't want to offend him either, because then he might decide not to show us the secret in the tree.

Oliver and I waited breathlessly.

"There is a door in this tree," continued the woodpecker, and, as a matter of fact, it lies hidden just where I have been pecking all these many days, and today I have managed to loosen the bark which is hiding the door from view."

"How are we going to find it?" we both said together.

"If you will put your fingers under each corner, so (and he pointed to the four corners of the bark with his beak), you will get to the foundation of things, and learn what you must learn, and see what you will see?"

You can imagine how quickly Oliver and I did as the woodpecker told us. We put our fingers under the four corners of the bark, and lifted it off quite easily.

The Little Gold Door

And what do you think we saw? Why, nothing more nor less than a wonderful little gold door! It had a little golden handle, and a little golden key sticking in the lock!

We looked up quickly to see what the woodpecker would have to say about it, but for some strange reason he seemed to have lost interest in the whole matter, for he was hopping away up the tree and laughing heartily to himself. We watched him until we lost sight of him in the tree tops.

What were we to do?

Oliver looked at me, and I looked at Oliver.

"It's a door," whispered Oliver, "a door in the tree!"

"Let's open it," I whispered back.

"I'm going to," said Oliver. And he crept on tip-toe right up to it. I was just behind him, waiting expectantly.

Oliver turned the key in the lock, and I helped him to turn the little gold handle, and we were laughing at each other because we could scarcely believe it all; and then we both pulled the little door open a tiny pinch, and oh; we could hardly believe our eyes! To think that it was here in our very own garden, and we had never known it!

For inside the door, we saw leading downward, as far as the eye could see, stairs, and stairs, and stairs! Going down, and down, and down! And the wonderful part about it was that each stair was made of the most exquisite opal—shining and glinting and sparkling with every color under the sun! All opal colors.

We had to rub our eyes to make quite sure that we were not dreaming.

Stairs of Opal

But no! The stairs of opal were still there, going right down into the heart of the tree!

They did not speak to us of course, because stairs cannot speak, but if ever stairs could hint anything, these stairs seemed to hint, "Come down with us! Come down with us! And see what we will show you!"

Of course we could not resist that, and Oliver and I just looked at one another, and we knew we had the same thought at the same moment, so we took each other's hands and stepped onto the lovely opal stairs and started to run down them. At last we reached the bottom, and oh, how we stared!

For there in front of us we saw a long corridor, and it was all made of shining opal, just like the stairs, and at the far end, but quite a long way off, we saw a rainbow. It reached the ground on either side, making a beautiful archway that led out into the open air.

"Perhaps we are in Australia," I whispered to Oliver, awestruck at all I saw.

"I should think it very probable," Oliver replied, "because Australia is at the bottom of the globe, and I am sure that that is where we are now, for we have come down such a long way."

I told Oliver that I thought it was all very unusual, and Oliver told me not to talk so much, so I didn't say any more, but I took his hand and we ran along the corridor, and as we ran the rainbow grew brighter and brighter, and my dress and Oliver's over-all seemed to take on ever so many different hues—all the colors of the opal walls and the rainbow, until we too quite shone with color.

As we came nearer and nearer to the rainbow, everything everywhere burst into music. We couldn't see any musicians, they must have been hidden away somewhere, but we heard their voices singing:

In the air,
Everywhere,
Don't you hear?
Don't you hear?
There are forests,
There are seas,
Melodies,
Are there to please.

In the air,
Everywhere,
Melodie
Is in the air.

It sounded like ever so many of children singing and laughing. "They must be playing close by just on the other side of the rainbow," I thought.

And then all of a sudden Oliver told me to "look."

And I looked quickly to where he was pointing.

(To be continued)

"It Had a Little Golden Handle, and a Little Golden Key Sticking in the Lock."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

How S. S. Spray Became S. S. Plumber

JO AND Jeannie lived on the banks of a beautiful lake. Every morning they would don their bathing-suits and sally forth for a morning dip, and every afternoon they would sail their boat. For Jo and Jeannie were possessed of a boat—a wonderful one, called The Spray.

Now The Spray was an absolute masterpiece in boats. She had sails and masts and everything else that a boat should have, and her owners were extremely proud of her. They used to send her sailing far away to distant lands, and many and varied were the errands on which she went.

But one day she must have sailed a bit too far. Anyhow, she drifted onto some rocks, and it looked at first as if she would never come off any more. But she did, and all hands with her, and naturally her owners were very pleased. Not so pleased, however, when they surveyed the damage, for the S. S. Spray was not insured, and they couldn't claim a cent. One of her sides had been torn completely out, and neither Jo nor Jeannie knew how to mend it and neither did anyone at home.

Then Jeannie had a sudden brilliant notion—one of those brilliant notions that sometimes come to one just in the nick of time.

Some distance from their home—about two miles, perhaps—there lived a man skilled in the art of plumbing. He wasn't a boat-builder, it is true, but it seemed to them not unlikely that he could mend their boat.

Well, he could, and did; and then it occurred to the owners that they hadn't any money—no, not even a penny to their name!

It is usual to express one's gratitude for services rendered in terms of cash. This, however, being out of the question, some other way must be found, and Jo it was who eventually found it. After a hurried consultation, the two approached the plumber, and this is what they said:

We're really very grateful, Plumber dear, for all you've done;
And now you've patched our vessel up, we shall have lots of fun!
To show you that we mean it, though—guess what we're going to do?
We're going to call our gallant ship the "Plumber,"—after you.

The MAIL BAG

Letters and extracts from letters:

Fond du Lac, Wis.

Dear Editor:

My name is Margaret May. I shall be three years old the last day of May.

My grandma lets me take the pink wrapper off the Monitor when it comes, and I can find Snubs and the Sunset Story myself. I love the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories, and know them most by heart. I love to have my Grandma read to me about Lassie and her puppies, the Magic Drawer, the Little 'lasses Cookie, and so many others. Margaret May L.

Jerome, Idaho

Dear Editor:

Yes, I received the "Snubs Outfit" quite promptly. I haven't had my party yet, because I have so much school work on hand now. Just as soon as school is over, I will have it and send in a list of the names. Our school isn't over until the last of May, so I shall probaby not be able to have it until some time in June.

I enjoy the Children's and Young Folks' Pages very much. The jokes and poems help me in my school work.

I liked the letter about Snubs because it was written on red paper and put in a red envelope. I like red best of any color anyway.

E. Gazelle B.

We are glad to hear that the "jokes" help you in your school work, Gazelle, but just a little surprised. Won't you explain how it is done? —Ed.

Marshall, Minn.

Dear Editor:

I am making a booklet of all the things on The Children's Page. I like the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog, and wish all little boys and girls could read it, because it teaches them to be kind to animals.

I read the story of the Maple Tree to my little brother, and when I read about maple sugar for Buddy, he thought the writer knew all about him, because his name is Buddy.

I always read the letters in the Mail Bag, and I am glad to see that they come from all over the world.

Winifred L.

Mass.

Dear Editor:

I think Waddles' eye is the best thing to pin on. Will you tell me if this is so? I like Snubs and Waddles and the Mail Bag and "Who Knows?"

I go to The Mother Church.

Paul W.

Yes, Paul, the eye is right. Three other writers to the Mail Bag have guessed correctly, too.—Ed.

Princeton, Ind.

Dear Editor:

We received our Snubs Outfit and like it fine, but haven't had our party yet. We all, including Mother and Daddy, enjoy The Children's and Our Young Folks' Pages, and, of course, the rest of the Monitor too.

We live in a city with a population of about 10,000. It is surrounded by good fertile soil where nearly all kinds of products and nice fruits are raised. We also have a good many oil wells, a large Southern Railway Shop, and an Iceing Plant.

We have a pretty white kitty. We call her Cry Baby because when we first got her she cried so much, but we think she ought to have a prettier name now. Who can suggest one?

We think it would be best to see who can pin Waddles' eye in the right place. Mae and Lois R.

Mae and Lois have given an interestiing description of their home town.—Ed.

Arlington, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I look forward to the Monitor every day after school. I love Snubs, Our Dog. He teaches us great lessons in kindness and thought for others. We have great fun with his big picture—pinning his tails on. I hope one day to be able to get him stuffed, so that I can nurse and wash him as the Boss does.

I also love Waddles, and the Sunset Stories, and the Sunny Hours. We enjoy them all more and more every day. Freda B.

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Dear Editor:

We get the Monitor every night. I enjoy the Betsy and Milly-Molly-Mandy stories. One day in February I gave a party, and nearly all the games came from the Monitor. I am 11 years old and in the Sixth Grade.

Sallie L.

P. S. I think the eye would be a good thing to pin on Waddles. One day I saw a pup like Snubs—one ear up and the other down.

Haskell, Tex.

Dear Editor:

I appreciate the Monitor very much. There are so many nice things to read about in it. I am sure there couldn't be any other paper half so nice. I enjoy reading the Children's Page very much. I read the Mail Bag, and it makes me feel as if those children knew me. James D.

Boys and girls who have written in for the Snubs Outfit must not expect to have their letters acknowledged in the Mail Bag. These letters go to another department. Those who have ordered the outfit, but not yet received it, will be doing so quite shortly now, as the new supply has arrived.—Ed.

The Editor would also like to thank the following little folk for their letters: Mildred N. (and story), Evarista and Leona U., Cynthia Jane H., Clarence P., Thelma B., Mildred F.

ONE FAMILY
Little Folk of Many Lands

Helga of Iceland

HELGA and Arni scrambled up the steep rocks to where the blueberries grew in abundance. Each carried a basket to hold the berries they expected to pick. The children laughed and shouted, calling to one another and to Gyda, Arni's mother, who followed them.

Gyda was carrying two baskets, one for berries, and another filled with sandwiches of brown bread and cheese, and little cakes for their lunch.

Starting early that morning they had ridden their stout little ponies up into the mountains. They had passed two small boys driving a flock of geese into a meadow to feed. Then came a hayfield where men and girls were already at work, singing as they piled the hay into cocks. Still further on a shepherd boy, his dog beside him, sat on a rock reading, while his sheep nibbled the grass along the banks of a rushing mountain stream.

The Blueberry Patch

The blueberry patch was higher up in the foothills. As they filled their baskets, the children laughed and sang. They were happy as larks because the day was one of bright warm sunshine, for in Iceland there are many, many dark days of rain and fog.

"Oh, Gyda," exclaimed Helga, "see how quickly we are filling our baskets! If we hurry may we not ride over to the Gray Rocks to eat our lunch There is such a fine view from the rocks."

"I had been thinking of the same thing," replied Gyda, smiling. "And how would you like to ride home by the old Thorson sheep trail?"

"Oh, that would be best of all," cried Helga, joyfully. "We could get a sight of the valley. I love the valley, it is so level and peaceful."

"Yes, and don't forget they are building a railroad through the valley now," broke in Arni, all interest. "And the mail-carrier said it was nearly finished. When did old Fenser say the train would be coming, Mother?"

Gyda smiled mysteriously. "When we get home, we'll ask Father what Old Fenser said," she answered.

Arni looked at her soberly. "When Mother smiles like that she usually has a secret," he whispered to Helga over his basket of blueberries.

Gyda would not let them play after they had had their lunch on the Gray Rocks. She told them to mount their ponies and follow her down a rocky trail that led into the old sheep road.

Gyda's Surprise

When they came in sight of the valley they dismounted and the children gazed in wonder at the structure built of iron rails and cross ties of wood.

"It is like the picture in my geography," said Helga. "Oh, wouldn't we be lucky if a train would come along, now. No one at home has ever seen a train except Father."

Gyda looked at the sun. "If what Old Fenser said comes true, I think you will soon know my secret," she said.

Arni gave a shout. "Look, Helga, look!" he cried and pointed to a cloud of smoke down the valley. "It's coming! The train is coming!"

As the train neared them the children huddled close to Gyda and watched it with eyes filled with awe and wonder. They were close enough to the track to hear the hum of the rails as it approached.

They jumped in alarm when a piercing whistle suddenly tore the air. Then with a rush and a roar the great train whizzed past. A black-faced laughing man looked up at them from the engine. A lady looking out from the open window of the train waved to them. Two short toots of the whistle bade them good-by. The train turned a corner, and in a moment the rumble had died away.

The children stood and watched a drifting cloud of train-smoke until Gyda called them to their ponies.

"Well, now we have seen our first train, Helga," said Arni.

"Yes, I have seen my first train, and some day I am going to have my first ride on one," replied Helga.

(To be continued.)

Kitty Cat and Her Strange Babies

A True Story

THE nursery folk were very sad. Kitty Cat, who lived in the toolshed and kept the mice in order, had presented them with a family of five fine kittens, but alas! Daddy said they had far too many cats as it was, and that only one could be kept.

With many tears the little people made their choice of a round fat black ball of a kitten. Kitty Cat, who had been away inspecting a new mouse hole, could not understand what had become of the other four, and spent hours hunting for them.

Next day Tina's white rabbit was the proud mother of nine white babies, and Tina had a lovely idea. Why not give Kitty Cat two to comfort her? Nine were far too many for Snow to look after properly. So when Kitty Cat had gone to talk things over with the House Cat, Tina put two into the basket and hid herself to see what would happen. Soon the mother cat came home, and went straight to her basket to make sure that her baby was still safe. When she saw the two others, she stood quite still looking at them, turned them over with her paw and sniffed again. It was plain here was something very queer indeed, for they did not smell a bit like her own babies, and yet they were very like the ones she had lost. Perhaps they had not been properly washed during their absence. With this idea she jumped into the basket and licked them all over well!

Something seemed to have gone wrong with their tails—they would not lie flat out. She tried holding them down with her paw, and washed and washed, but the moment she took it away up flew the tail. At last she gave it up and settled down to give them all their dinner.

After some days all the babies opened their eyes, and soon they began to move about in the basket, and one fine day they scrambled up the side and promptly tumbled over the top onto the floor. Then indeed Kitty Cat's troubles began. The black baby was all right, but what was the matter with the hind legs of the two white ones? They seemed stiff and worked with jerks. She ran after first one and then the other, and washed and licked until it was a wonder there was any fur left on at all, and yet with all that, they were no better.

Finally she gave it up and decided that like their little tails something must have happened to them when they were taken away from her. She used to sit and watch them in a troubled kind of way, occasionally pouncing upon them and giving them one more good lick to try and change the workings of their little legs, but the white babies did not seem to mind at all and were soon able to look after themselves and go back to their real brothers and sisters and feast on carrots and other dainties, and wash their own paws!

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is an adjective of size or shape, the letters spelling it being in their correct order:

1. I saw Will on George Brown's bicycle this morning.
2. It seems to me Charlie made a very meagre attempt to learn his lesson.
3. Joseph says those are his mallard ducks we saw.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Brown go to De Land, Fla., tomorrow.
5. Have I never told you how I delight in reading Dickens?
6. The largest alligator I ever saw is in our Natural History Museum.
7. Our forests are too valuable to be burned up through carelessness.
8. I wish orthography received more attention in our schools today.
9. I expect to go to Plymouth in a few days.
10. Did you see that burro under the old oak tree?

Q. What animal carries baggage?
A. The elephant carries its trunk.

Q. Which is the largest room in the world?
A. Room for improvement.

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London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

A CERTAIN teacher had a class of backward boys; the majority were in this class because they had reached the age of 11 and could not keep pace with other boys of similar age. They were, indeed, three years behind the average boy of that age in attainments; and what is more, they showed no sign of ever catching up.

The teacher of the class knew by experience that to set these boys working at the three R's and the other subjects on the academic lines suitable for average boys would result not only in failure, but in something worse. The boys would have no interest in the work, would endeavor to exercise their wits in devious illegitimate ways, and become "troublesome" from a disciplinary point of view, and would finally become disgusted with school and everything connected with it. Education would not only be failing in its purpose, but would be providing results entirely opposite to its aims.

Wolf Cubs

So the teacher in charge decided to depart from the ordinary routine and to try the methods and ideals of the boy scout movement. He adopted the course laid down for the younger scouts, known in the movement as "wolf cubs." The boys were entranced, of course, with the stories which are told to the cubs by good scoutmasters inculcating all the various virtues that cubs and scouts are expected to develop. For example, Rudyard Kipling's story of Mowgli's adventure with the monkeys—or Bunderlog. Mowgli was stolen by the monkeys and had curious adventures. "I don't think any boy wants to belong to the Bunderlog—that is, the boys who wander about aimlessly without any real work to do, or games to play or laws to obey," said the teacher after reading the story to the class, "Cubs are not that kind of boy; but they enjoy themselves just as much and even more—because they play games with proper rules, and do work that is really useful."

Then came the promise which every wolf cub must make, of loyalty to God, the King, and the law of the cub pack; and the further promise to do a good turn to somebody every day. The meaning of loyalty was brought home by apt stories; and the boys learned, too, that cubs do not cry; they face danger and difficulty undismayed.

In that way strength of character was developed in a set of boys in whom sound character was at once most necessary and yet most difficult to inculcate. But success even more striking was achieved in the other departments of school work. Everything academic was made to originate in the practical and artistic. For example what do boys love better than imitating the free life of pioneers and backwoodsmen? So they were taught how to build the camp fire. Romance always enwraps a camp fire, and lessons having their starting point in this tangible and fascinating object are necessarily fraught with the great advantage of native interest—keen and intense. The natural science of combustion forms in itself an extensive course. The need for a good current of air leads up to the composition of the atmosphere, the part that oxygen plays in combustion, and the products of combustion. The boiling of the pot introduces evaporation, steam, mist and fog. Then follow lessons on temperature, with the corollaries of expansion and contraction. In fact the train is almost endless.

How entrancing, too, is tracking! What a fund of geographical lore these backward boys picked up without knowing they were learning. The use of the compass needle; observations of the sun and moon and other heavenly bodies; the configuration of the earth's surface; hill, stream, wood, and natural phenomena—all these were studied as a matter of incidental necessity to the more urgently important tasks of finding their way through the fields and woods, or tracking their companions.

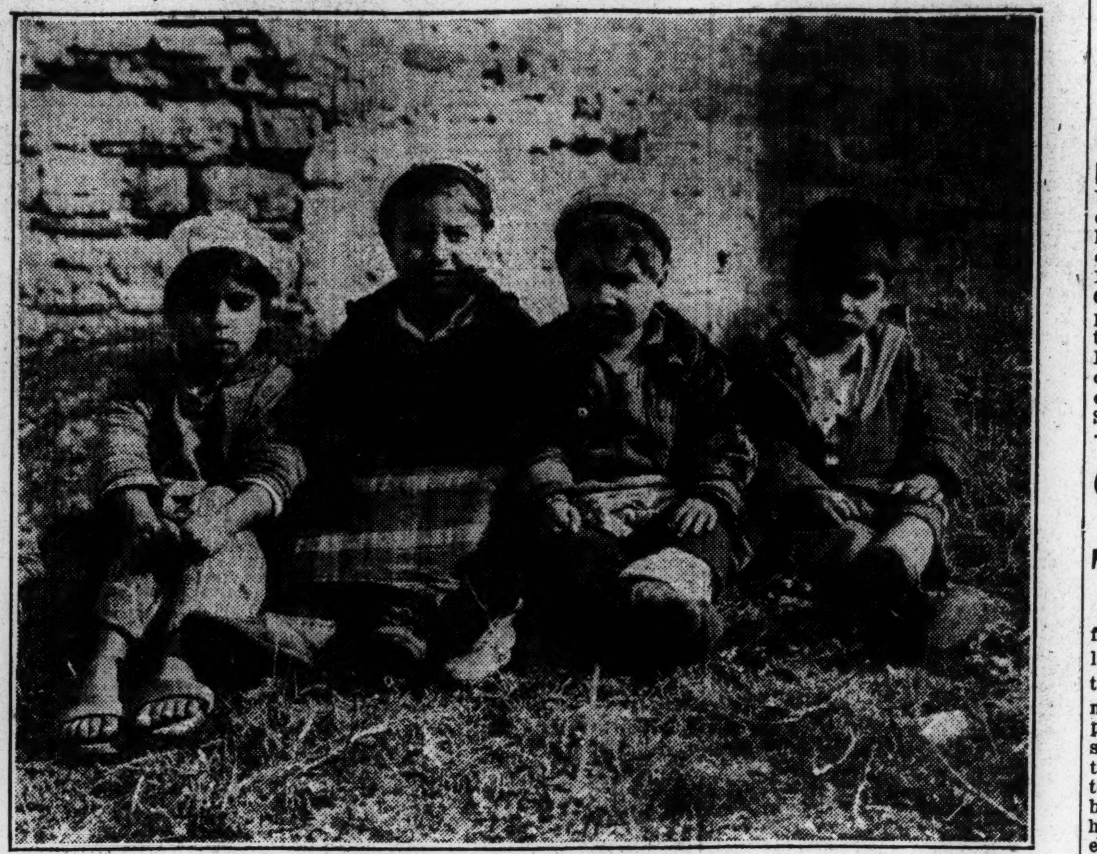
Pride in Craft

Perhaps, however, the most valuable feature of the method adopted with this class was the introduction of handicrafts. By this is meant not a formal or technical course involving long hours of uninteresting exercises, but the actual making, repairing and decorating of things in common use in everyday life. A canvas marketing bag brought from home forms a good groundwork for decoration; and when the not very apt fingers of one of the boys have succeeded in painting a simple design or working a raffia pattern on the side, the pride of the owner as he takes it home again is great—and excusable.

The handicrafts, begun in that simple way, lead on to more skilled, more technical, and more permanent achievements. Cane work is popular, and the baskets, trays, stands and other household objects which the boys have taken home have delighted both parents and pupils. Other handicrafts followed, including leather work, and woodwork. And the more expert of the boys performed quite creditable efforts in wood carving.

The chief aim of this portion of the work was the generation of self-respect through achievement. It is surprising how it elevates a lad to have brought into existence a useful or artistic object by the work of his own hands. He keeps it at home as something to remember his school days by, and probably regards it as one of his household treasures long after he is grown up and settled in a home of his own. There it stands, on a shelf or in a case, a continual reminder of earnest effort amply (if simply) rewarded, and a stimulus to further painstaking effort in all directions. He is a better boy, and he grows up to be a better man because of his achievement in a useful and artistic craft.

In this way has a class of boys who might quite easily have sunk into a slough of apathy and aimlessness become interested in manifold kinds of activity and become strengthened also in character, purpose, and moral fiber.



Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Four Turkish Country Children.

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBURT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 33

Spare the tree, ye **vandal** woodman—it brings me the printed word; It's the handle for my hoe, and we all eat bread from its boards.

Ninety per cent of the land in the "**Coyote** State" is **arable**. The "**Antelope**" has fertile **valleys**—together they swell the **galaxy** of **agriculturists**.

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Do any **wildings** besides the Dutchman's **breeches bear** their leaves and blossoms **separately**?

Let's hie to the **sanctuary** of the woodland **denizens**—let's away from all that is **feigned** and **hypocritical**, if only for a day!

LOOK FOR—	DERIVATIVE WORDS		HOW PRONOUNCED?
"breach"	vandalism	miraculous	vandal
"bare"	breadfruit	musicale	coyote
"hypercritical"	landlubber	bearing	arable
in next	fertility	sanctum	feigned
lesson	radiometer	daybreak	hypocritical

[Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series]

Opportunity for Boys Behind But Normal

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

WHILE a student at Harvard, John J. Winter conceived the idea of a school for normal boys who are behind in their studies—not through any particular fault of their own but because of contributing circumstances. He later consulted with the district superintendent of schools, James J. Reynolds of Brooklyn, with the result that on Feb. 1, 1922, Mr. Winter was put in charge of No. 90 in Flatbush, which has come to be called "The Experimental Opportunity School for Over-Age Boys," and given permission to work out his plan which, so far, has proved to be eminently successful. The lower grades of the school, 1A and 4B, are still occupied by little boys and girls attending school under ordinary conditions, but the boys above the fourth grade are given special instruction and handled according to novel and interesting ideas.

"Our class work depends on the need of 7 per cent of the group," said Mr. Winter; "when 7 per cent of the group does not understand a topic the teacher makes it a class or teaching exercise, otherwise the work is done individually."

Mr. Winter finds that many boys from 14 to 16, especially boys from well-to-do families, are behind in their studies through disinclination to work rather than through any so-called mental deficiency. These boys have usually not received proper discipline at home or have been allowed to follow their own inclinations, many times the line of the least resistance. They fall behind in their work and not caring to suffer the humiliation of being "left back" or to endure uncongenial work and companionship they become truants or go into business. In the former case many unfortunate results seem to ensue, in the latter, busines men complain that the lads are uneducated and inadequate and blame the board of education.

"The schools in Brooklyn now cooperate with Mr. Winter by suggesting that boys who are at least one year over age for their grade be entered as pupils in his school. The parents are advised, and if they are agreeable the boy is sent to No. 90. He is made to feel an opportunity is being afforded him, as indeed it is. Mr. Winter refuses the so-called feeble-minded, the court cases and the children with marked physical problems.

When the boys are accepted they are grouped according to age beginning with 5 A; after they have passed the school tests they are promoted and continue to be promoted until they are in their right grade. Each individual makes his own class. No emphasis is placed upon the child's mistakes, but his correct exercises and examples are noted. "We don't count his wrongs but his rights," said Mr. Winter, who presides over a class every day in some branch of the work in order to ascertain the immediate requirements of the individual and of the class. Love is the keynote of Mr. Winter's plan for instructing his boys, love of right, love for their work, love for their associates and less love for themselves. To this end he works and wins.

"Honesty of purpose and honesty in achievement are fundamentals for a firm foundation in scholarship," he contends, "and we want to have the boys do right just because it is right and not because they are forced to."

"A boy comes to me and tells me he can't do a problem in mathematics. I don't argue with him, although I personally don't agree that there is any such word as can't. I reply, 'All right, son, but come here, I want you to make a shelf for these books: I want it so many feet long and so many feet high and the boards must be so many inches thick, so far apart, etc.' He goes ahead quite innocently, works out his problem, has a good time doing it, and when it is satisfactorily completed, I say, 'Well, lad, I fooled you that time—gave you a problem in mathematics after all and you worked it out all right, didn't you?' and then I continue to explain that it is no different from the one in his book, and soon he is over his fear, has gained confidence, is interested and off again."

"You see this old chair, well I brought it from Harvard; it needed upholstering so I got some of the boys to fix it and told them of the great men who had sat in it, Edward Everett Hale, Professor Munsterberg, etc. They wanted to know who they were, and another lesson was given inadvertently. In assembly it is the same way—come with me to the room, please. You do not see any bored, inattentive faces there, do you?" Each boy was intently reading his score, each lustily singing the great chorus from "Tannhäuser." "After they are given the score they are told about the opera and who wrote it. They soon become familiar with the music and it is clearly associated in their thought with the name of the opera and the composer."

The honor system obtains in this unusual school even to the point of playing hookey. The boys are advised that when they want to play hookey they may do so if they will only come and ask permission.

"Mr. Winter," some lad will say, "just got to get out." "All right, son, where do you want to go? Want to take Jimmy with you? Just wait a minute, I'll give you a permit"—the permit given, this unusual professor thanks the boy for coming to him and calls up his parents to acquaint them with the fact that their son has been given leave to take a run down to the Island or elsewhere. Bit by bit the boy becomes less inclined to take time off and the work is done.

In the classroom especial attention is given to individual needs. When a boy gets 100 per cent he is qualified to go ahead; from then on nothing but drill follows in the particular subject.

"I discourage boys applying for working papers," said Mr. Winter, "and emphasize the value of possessing a diploma of graduation."

The boys respond to the love showered upon them and are eagerly interested in their work. They are never pushed; even when they show particular alacrity in making up their studies they are kept busy drilling in a subject rather than being forced ahead too rapidly. Eighty-five per cent of the graduates of this elementary school are in high school and a large number of those now studying expect to enter this June. Many former pupils return to express gratitude for their training. "They seem to love to come to see us," said Mr. Winter.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Barranquilla (bar-ran-kē'-l'yah), province and city of Colombia, latter on Magdalena River.

Girardot (hē-rar-dot'), town in department of Cundinamarca, Colombia.

Harun-al-Rashid (hah-roon'-ar-rah-shēd; also al-rah'-shēd) (Aaron the Just), 766-809 A. D., noted Caliph of Bagdad.

Cheviot Hills (chev'-i-ut; not shev), range of hills extending from northeast to southwest between England and Scotland.

Some hybrids formed from the initials of companies have lately acquired currency as proper names; a few are given below:

Fidac (fē'-dak), Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants (Allied Federation of Former Combatants).

Comintern (com-in-tern'), Communist International.

Bawra (baw'rah), British-Australian Wool Realization Association.

Literary Institutes Proving Necessary to Workers in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Eng.

ON ONE or more evenings of the week, after the day's work is over, 7000 men and women attend the literary institutes of London. The institutes came into being about seven years ago, though long before that the London County Council had recognized the steady demand that was growing for opportunities to study literature of all sorts, and had provided for it in a measure. It may have been the strain and stress of war that made the demand too insistent to be neglected, but in 1919 the Adult Education Committee of Enquiry, set up by the Ministry of Reconstruction, came to the conclusion that adult education should not be regarded as a luxury for a few exceptional persons here and there, nor as a thing which concerns only a short span of early manhood, but that adult education is a permanent national necessity—an inseparable aspect of citizenship and therefore should be both universal and lifelong.

It became evident that the students knocking at the door of adult education must be provided for. Full-time heads were chosen and appointed. Secondary schools were as a rule used for classrooms, and the tuition fees were put as low as 6 shillings a year for the first subject and 3 shillings for each additional subject. Nobody under 18 was admitted, but the younger students can now join the junior institutes.

Freedom of Discussion

One of the factors in the wonderful success of the literary institutes is the freedom of discussion in the classes, and freedom in the choice and scope of subjects studied. There is something congenial and humane about the London literary institutes. Social intercourse is encouraged, and those who know what the loneliness of a great city may mean to men and women who find themselves far from their friends, will recognize how valuable these kindly centers may be.

But of their value as an offset to the mental unrest which comes from monotony of labor too much cannot be said. The worker seeing day after day only a fraction of what he is assisting to make, can scarcely be expected to throb with creative satisfaction, but he will find the contrast and antidote to monotony in one or other of the interests in the literary institutes and will discover all sorts of unknown qualities in himself when plays or books, music or pictures have drawn them forth. For the name literary institute is in some ways a misnomer. Though every kind of literature, ancient, medieval and modern, is studied, and neither the art of criticism nor the art of writing neglected, drama and elocution have taken a foremost place. The students have played the Medea of Euripides in Gilbert Murray's translation, a number of Shakespeare's plays and many modern plays by Galsworthy, Pinero and Shaw; the sheer fun of the thing and the training that grows from keen study of first-class drama have had a distinct effect.

Chamber concerts are arranged by those studying singing or orchestral music, and musical appreciation illustrated by piano or violin or the useful gramophone is a growing study.

Special Studies

Quietly the work of educating the public musically is progressing and many a worker finds relief from bench or desk in the orchestra of the institute to which he belongs. Londoners, too, are learning to know their ancient and modern city through the institutes. Here a group visits the great monuments of history or goes through the National Gallery, learning to look for the best in any school of painting. Architecture, both in Great Britain and the Continent, has aroused exceptional interest, and courses of study in all the great styles from the ancient Greek to the modern style employed for a great business building like Bush House claims attention. Those who can afford it have made up parties to visit Paris, Bruges, and Ghent with a lecturer.

Perhaps the greatest debt of gratitude is due to the way in which the literary institutes have tackled the thorny problem of social science. "Economics," wrote the head of an institute, "is approached not from the 'definition' end but from the standpoint of the complete problem as it has presented itself in the experience of each wage-earning or salaried student worker," and in this study it is the free, open discussion, the contribution of each student which makes it vital and constructive, and which is training men to think for themselves rather than accept the ready-made dictum of one school of thought only.

The "cycles" for study which cover four to five years' series of lectures are interesting, for they lead up to exhibitions at London University which may be held by students who have proved by regular work that they mean to pursue regular study.

Scouting as Part of School Curriculum

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

SCOUTING as a part of the curriculum of the schools of Chicago is proving successful at Washburne Continuation School, located at Fourteenth and Union in the heart of the so-called "valley." This experiment was introduced Jan. 1, 1926, under the direction of Ray W. Quisenberry, Scout director. The project has been planned for nearly three years by the Chicago Council, Boy Scouts of America, working in co-operation with the board of education and the faculty of Washburne School.

Forty troop meetings are held each week under the direction of the scoutmaster-teacher leaders. The first troop to have all its candidates pass the tenderfoot tests and become members of the national organization, The Boy Scouts of America, was recently presented with an American flag and the troop flag by William McAndrew, superintendent of schools of Chicago.

The purpose of scouting in the continuation schools is to build habits of right living and acting and to fit the young lads for citizenship. The ideal of self-government in the troops under the direction of trained boy leaders is being rapidly attained.

Some of the largest employers of boys in the city are interested in the project and send members of their organizations regularly to the school to direct part of the activities. The system of badges and awards worn by the various ranks of Scouts is under the direction of high officials from the meat-packing plants, located in the south central district of the city. Each month the school is visited by the court-of-honor officials for the purpose of making awards.

The program is planned to interest the older boys, and athletics, hiking and camping, and kindred activities are stressed. Each troop meeting includes a period for games. A field meet, including scouting activities, is being planned.

The ideas of preparation for service, as shown in the Scout motto, "Be Prepared," and in the daily good turn are kept in the foreground. Frequently patrols have an opportunity to make a good turn to a patrol project.

Eleven hundred employed boys make up the membership of the school. Eight teachers are the scoutmasters of the 40 troops. Each teacher has one troop meeting a day, lasting 90 minutes. The scoutmasters will be assisted by special instructors and examiners representing the employers of the boys.

The school is well equipped for vocational training. Excellent departments of baking, printing, leatherworking, machinery, and commerce, as well as the more standard courses, afford an excellent opportunity for the student Scouts to receive training in a vocation of their choice.

The results of the contact with this proved and efficient method for building character cannot be overestimated. Honesty and trustworthiness are of first importance in business, and it is this that is attracting the attention of the employers. The standard of the school is the scouting standard and the slogan of all is, "Every Boy a 100 Per Cent Scout." This means that each boy is trying his best to live up to the Scout oath:

"On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God, and Country, to obey the Scout Law:
To help other people at all times:
To keep myself Physically Strong; Mentally Awake; and Morally Straight."

Question of Large or Small Classes

THERE is a somewhat general assumption that the efficiency of teaching in small classes is far superior to that of teaching in large classes, the idea being that the teacher of the latter cannot give as much personal attention to each pupil as she can in the classes of small attendance. But an investigation shows that the efficiency of teaching is not so largely affected by the size of the class. This theory has already been hinted at by some educational periodicals and a few school systems have undertaken to work out a proof for or against this theory.

An active officer of the Milwaukee school administration, wishing to test this theory assembled the school reports of a recent semester from all Milwaukee public schools, and classified them according to the size of the classes in various grades into five groups. The first group included classes smaller than 35 pupils, the second group ranged from 35 to 39, the third 40 to 45, the fourth 45 to 49 and the fifth 50 and over. Care was taken that these groups be promiscuously mixed not only in regard to the schools from which they were taken, but also in regard to the teachers teaching in various grades and schools.

The averages, per 200 in each group, were so slightly different from one another, that they did not give justification to a belief that a large class must be of necessity less efficient than a small class. There were a few subjects which had a higher average in the large classes, probably on account of their nature. Two of these subjects were spelling and penmanship.

Language and grammar are more efficiently taught in smaller groups. So are arithmetic and reading.

As these reports were studied it was thought that they must be more or less arbitrary. It was therefore decided to test unconspicuously their justice. A number of teachers were visited and their work noticed.

At the first school was a large class, but its pupils were bright and eager to do well. The discipline there was better than in many a smaller school, although the principal of the school is a very kind man—one who seems to be succeeding with kindness first of all. A feeling of co-operation reigns in his class.

The same proof was given at another school. "All you have to do with your classes," said the principal, "in order to succeed, is to keep them joyfully busy, to let them feel that you love them, that you are their friend. The size of the class does not matter, provided each pupil has his own seat, which is not always the case."

"My class is perfectly all right," said a teacher of fifth grade of 52 in a third school. "Those who fail in it fail not on account of the size of the class but on account of their laziness or wishing to act smart. My class is well disciplined, for I taught my pupils to be disciplined without threats of punishment. First of all, my pupils love me just as much as I love them. That is perhaps the secret of my success."

This question of large and small classes cannot be mathematically settled, although the fact is that the statistical data seem to be in favor of the group lying between the two extremes, if we take the averages of all the groups in all the grades together. There are a great many factors influencing the class room efficiency, and the teacher, in order to succeed, must recognize these factors and adapt herself to them. In America where there is such a mixed population, different schools present different problems. The children in an Italian district school must be handled in a different way than the children in other districts.

The classes of 40 to 45 seem to be best suited to school efficiency, provided their teachers are men and women of a good general education, friendly with children, and enthusiastic. Good discipline, however, is a boon requirement for success of teaching in all classes, and especially in the large ones. But when we speak of discipline, we do not mean the subjugation of the child's nature. We mean the child's honest application to his work.

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STOCK MARKET PRICE COURSE IS DOWNWARD

Some Issues Inclined to Move Contrary to the General Trend

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Stock prices continued to follow a downward course as trading was resumed today.

Selling pressure was directed principally against the motor and rubber shares, causing an initial one-point drop in General Motors, and fractional decline in Hudson, Willys-Overland and U. S. Rubber.

Oil stocks moved counter to the general trend, with a fair demand noted for California Petroleum and General Asphalt.

The absence of any important developments in the British strike restricted trading, but bear traders continued to put out experimental selling orders to test general sentiment. With few exceptions, these offerings were easily absorbed.

Motors Pressed For Sale

U. S. Rubber fell 1⅝ points to a new low for the year at 54½, and General Electric eased off a point. Motor shares attracted some support, however, and held around last week's closing levels.

Brisk bidding for Famous Players was believed to reflect a resumption of pool operations, but elsewhere there was insufficient buying power to carry the market forward.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, with demand sterling unchanged at 4.84 13-16, and French francs slightly lower at 3.11½ cents.

Stop-loss orders were uncovered when concerted selling forced some of the motor and accessory shares to new low prices for the year.

Railroads were unusually dull, and declines small aside from Atlantic Coast Line which lost 5¾.

Du Pont declined 7½, and General Motors, Mack Trucks, Pierce Arrow preferred, Hudson Motors and General Electric 3 to 4 points.

Call loans renewed unchange at 4 per cent.

Bond Trend Downward

Operations in the bond market today reflected the same display of caution which caused a suspension of any real activity last week. Price movements developed irregularity, with the main trend toward lower levels.

The absence of any significant developments in the British strike lessened interest in foreign obligations, and prices fluctuated within fractional limits. French Government and municipal issues showed moderate improvement but a gain in Belgian 6s was offset by selling of the government's 7s.

Similar conflicts were noted in most sections of the domestic list. Florida East Coast 4½s and Norfolk & Western divisional 4s were strong, but St. Louis Southwestern second 4s, Rio Grande Western collateral 4s and Illinois Central 4s were unable to resist selling pressure. Dominion Iron & Steel 5s sagged two points to a new 1926 low at 43, and fractional declines were registered by Granby Mining 7s and Brier Hill Steel 5½s. Remington Arms 6s advanced 1½ points.

The day's new financing included nc issues of importance, although a number of offerings have been scheduled for flotation later in the week.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4¼%	4%
Outside com'l paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4¾	4¾
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4¾@5	4¾@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	65¾c	65¼c
Bar silver in London	30 1/16d	31 1/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	50⅝c	50c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$63,000,000	$524,000,000
Year ago today	56,000,000	...
Balances	32,000,000	94,000,000
Year ago today	24,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit	28,389,713	88,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¼@3⅛
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3¼@3⅛
4 months	3¼@3⅛
5 months	3⅜@3¼
6 months	3⅝@3½

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	7
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
St. Louis	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	6	Warsaw	12
Berlin	8	Oslo	6
Paris	6	Brussels	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.85 1/16	$4.84¾	$4.8648
Cables	$4.85 3/16	$4.85½	4.8648
French francs	.0313	.0315	.193
Belgian francs	.0308½	.0307½	.193
Swiss francs	.1935½	.1934¼	.193
Lire	.0400	.0400	.193
Marks	.2381	.0400	.238
Holland	.4018½	.4015	.402
Sweden	.2675	.2673	.268
Norway	.2161	.2151	.268
Denmark	.2609	.2609	.268
Spain	.1437	.1427	.193
Portugal	.0517	.0517	1.08
Greece	.0133½	.0124	.193
Austria	.14⅛	.14⅛	.1407
Argentina	.4018	.4018¾	.4245
Brazil	.1455	.1456¼	.3244
Poland	.1025	.1300	.1930
†Hungary	.014⅛	.014⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176½	.0176¼	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0253	.0253	.193
Rumania	.0035	.0038	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.5225	.7225	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5550	.5525	.78
Bombay	.3650	.3625	.4866
Yokohama	.4670	.4687½	.4984
Uruguay	1.0309	1.0300	1.0342
Chile	.1199	.1200	.365
Peru	3.77	3.75	4.8685
Canadian ex.	1.00 9-64	1.0014 1/16	1.00

†Per thousand.

A. G. SPAULDING INCOME

A. G. Spaulding & Bros. reports net profit of $35,922 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, for quarter ended March 31, 1926, equal to 84 cents a share on $4,282,514 first preferred 7 per cent stock, against $90,952 in the first quarter of 1925, or $1.40 a share on $1,000,000 8 per cent second preferred stock after first preferred dividends.

DUTY ON ARTIFICIAL SILK

Duty on silk or artificial silk will not be levied by British customs officials on travelers to the United Kingdom, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has been advised by the London Chamber of Commerce. Duty will be charged, however, on all silk and artificial silk bought for persons in the United Kingdom.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last May 10	Last May 8
300	Abitibi	73	72	72	..
100	Adv-Ru pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
300	Ahumada	8⅛	8	8	..
200	Air Reduc	111	110½	110½	111
2700	Ajax Rub	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
7700	Allied Ch	114	111½	111½	113¼
100	Allied Ch pf	121	121	121	..
1200	Amerade	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
500	Am Ag Ch	16⅝	16	16	16⅝
800	Am Ag C pf	57½	56	56	57⅛
200	Am Bk Note	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼
2600	Am Bosch	19	17	17	19⅛
100	Am Brake	116	116	116	116
900	Am Br Bov	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	35½
100	Am Br Bpf	95½	95½	95½	96
33800	Am Can	43⅜	41¾	42	43⅜
600	Am Car	93	92½	92½	93½
100	Am Car	93	92½	92½	93½
100	Am Chicle	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
200	Am Ch ct	39	39	39	..
300	Am&FPw	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
300	Am&FP pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	91½
200	Am Hide	7¼	7	7	7½
600	Am Hide pf	36	36⅛	26	..
400	Am Ice	123	123	123	123
700	Am Int Crp	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	36
300	Am La Fr	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
200	Am Linseed	29	29	29	29½
400	Am Loco	95¼	95	95	95
100	Am Piano pf	95	95	95	..
300	Am Radiat	109¼	109¼	109¼	110
200	Am S Razor	47¼	46¾	47¼	..
400	Am Ship	9	9	9	9¼
6700	Am Smelt N	117¼	114½	114½	116¾
100	Am Smelt pf	117½	117½	117½	171
300	Am Steel	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅝
300	Am Sugar	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
100	Am Sug pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..
900	Am T&T	144¾	144¼	144⅝	144¾
500	Am WWrks	48½	48	48	49½
3200	Am Wool	23⅜	22¼	22½	22¼
600	Am Wool pf	71	70	70⅞	70⅞
100	Am Zinc pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
2100	Anaconda	45⅛	44⅛	44¾	45¼
14100	Armour A	15¾	14	14¾	15¾
2500	Armour B	7⅛	6⅞	6¾	..
200	Armour pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
700	Asso DG	39½	39⅜	39⅝	..
1700	Atchison	128⅜	128	128	129
100	Atchison pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	..
1300	Atl Bir & A	1	1	1	1
900	Atl Coast L	190¾	190¼	190½	196
800	Atl Refin	114½	114	114	116½
100	Atlas Tack	10	10	10	..
1800	Baldwin	102⅝	101⅜	102	103
3100	Balt & Ohio	86⅛	85½	85½	86
3100	Barnsdall A	25⅝	24¾	25	25⅞
600	Beechnut	55	53¾	53¾	..
4300	Beth Steel	39	38	38⅛	39
400	Beth Stl 7%	100	100	100	100
100	Beth Stl 8%	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	..
200	Botany A	29	28½	28½	29½
3100	Briggs	26½	25⅜	25⅜	26½
200	Brit Steel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
200	Br Edison	139	139	139	..
1200	Br Man Tr	62¼	62⅛	62⅛	..
100	Br Man pf	82	82	82	63
200	Br Un Gas	73	73	73	..
100	Burns Br A	135	135	135	136
600	Burroughs	84¼	83½	83½	..
500	Bush Term	23⅞	22¾	22¾	23⅛
1200	Butte & Sup	12¼	12	12	12¼
300	Buttercup	22¾	22½	22½	23
500	Byers Co	33	31	33	..
800	Cal Pack	127½	126½	162½	128¼
5200	Cal Pet	33	32	32	32¾
300	Cal & Ariz	58¾	58⅛	58¾	..
200	Cal & Hecla	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
500	Can Pac	156	155	155	156
300	Case Thresh	81⅞	80	80	..
100	Cert-Td 1pf	102	102	102	..
700	Cen Leather	8½	8	8	8⅝
300	Cen Lea pf	45½	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
200	Century Rib	13	13	13	13¼
700	Cerro de P	63	62⅝	62⅝	62⅞
600	Cer-Teed	40	40	40	40
400	Chandler Mf	31	30¾	30¾	31
3300	Ches & Ohio	121¼	120⅝	120⅞	121¼
900	Chi&Alton	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
100	Chi&Alt pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
100	Chi&E Ill	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
100	ChiM&SPct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
700	ChiM&SP	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
1500	ChiM&SP pf	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17½
800	CM&SP ct pf	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜
100	Chi&NW	68½	68½	68½	69¼
1600	Chi RI	48¼	47¼	47¼	47½
700	Childs	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅛
17600	Chrysler	30⅞	30	30¼	30⅝
1000	Coca-Cola	143⅞	143¼	143⅞	145⅝
2000	*Colo F&I	37	36⅛	36⅛	37
2200	Col Gas	75¼	75	75	76¼
100	Col Gas pf	113	113	113	113
300	Com Cred	29	29	29	..
100	Com Sol B	138	138	138	137
300	Congoleum	14¾	14½	14½	15
100	Con Dist	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
2900	Con Gas	93½	92¼	92¼	93¼
1400	Con Textile	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1¾
300	Cont Can	72	72	72	72⅜
500	Cont Motors	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
1400	Corn Prd	38¼	38	38	38⅛
100	Coty	47½	47½	47½	48
600	Crucible	66¼	66	66¼	67
300	Cuba Co	48¼	48¼	48¼	47½
300	Cuba Cane	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞
1700	Cuba C pf	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	40⅛
100	Cuyamel Rr	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
200	Cub Am S	24	24	24	24⅛
100	Cub A S pf	103	103	103	..
200	Cub Dom pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
500	Cudahy	84	82	84	84
1300	Davison	36¼	34⅞	34⅞	35¾
100	Del Lac&W	134	134	134	..
100	Det Edison	130	129½	129½	130
200	Devoe & R	35	35	35	..
15900	Dodge A	27¼	26⅛	26¼	27
500	Dodge pf	81¾	81⅛	81⅛	81¾
500	Dome Mines	13½	13½	13½	13⅞
3800	Dupont	209½	205	206½	..
100	Dupont deb	102½	102½	102½	..
800	Eaton Axle	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
700	Elec aBttery	76½	75⅝	75⅝	76⅝
1600	Elec L&P ct	18½	18	18	18½
300	Elec L@P pf	93½	93½	93½	..
600	Elec Ref	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛	65
200	End John	66	65⅞	65⅞	..
2800	Erie	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31½
1700	Erie 1 pf	38⅜	37⅜	37⅝	38⅛
500	Fairb Morse	47½	47⅛	47⅛	48⅜
9300	Fam Play	123¼	121	122	121⅞
100	Fam Ply pf	123	123	123	123
200	Fed Yt&Pw	29½	29	29	29½
100	First Nat St	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
3900	Fisher Bdy	84⅜	80	81¼	85¼
100	Fidelity Ins	170	170	170	..
2700	Fisk Rubber	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅞
200	Fisk Rub 1pf	80	80	80	..
1800	Fleischm'nn	40⅜	39½	39½	40¼
1500	Foundation	96¼	92	92	96¼
7600	Freeport Tx	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30⅞
400	Gabriel	32¼	32	32	..
100	Gardner M	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
5600	Gen Asphalt	62⅞	60⅝	60⅝	62¾
800	Gen Asp pf	103	103	103	..
9100	Gen Elec	314¼	307½	308½	314
74800	Gen Motors	129	124¼	124¾	129⅛
100	Gen OD Adv	53	53	53	53
100	Gen GE 7%	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
4500	Gen Pet	60⅛	59¾	59¾	60
400	Gen Rys	69½	69	69	69
200	Gimbel Br	50½	50¼	50¼	..
100	Glidden	19	19	19	19¼
1400	Gold Dust	43½	42	42	42½
4400	Goodrich	50	48½	48½	50½
100	Goodrich pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	99¼
100	Goodyr pf	100½	100½	100½	99⅞
200	Goodyr ppf	107½	107½	107½	..
100	Granby	18½	18½	18½	18½
700	Grt Nor pf	72	72	72	72⅛
300	Grt Nor Ore	21¼	21	21	21
300	Grt W Sug	92½	92½	92½	..
100	Gulf Mobile	26½	26½	26½	..
1400	Gulf Steel	65¼	64½	64½	67
400	Hartman	26⅝	26½	26⅝	27
300	Hayes Wh	33¼	33	33	33⅞
100	Hud Man pf	74½	74½	74½	..
1900	Hud Man	38⅜	37⅛	37½	38⅛
58300	Hudson Mot	66⅞	63¼	63⅝	66⅞
1500	Hupp Mot	20¼	20	20	20⅞
1800	Ind Oil & G	24⅛	23⅛	23¼	24
200	Indian Refin	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	..
80	Inland St	37	37	37	..
100	Inspiration	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
900	Interboro R	41	40¾	40¾	40⅞
400	Inter Agri	15	15	15	..
500	Int Business	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
200	Int Cement	58	58	58	..
7000	Int Comb	44¼	42⅛	42¼	43⅞
600	Int Harv	115	114⅞	114⅞	113¼
400	Int Match pf	60	60	60	58⅜
2600	Int MMar pf	32⅝	32	32½	33
3300	Int Nickel	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33½
800	Intercon Rub	14¼	13½	13½	14¼
900	Int Tel & T	118¾	117½	117½	119
6400	Jordan Mot	31½	29¾	30¼	31¾
1600	Kan City So	39½	38¼	38¼	39½
600	Kayser	35	34⅞	34⅞	..
600	Kelly Spring	13	12½	13	13
600	Kelsey Wh	96	94⅞	94⅞	96¼
2600	Kennecott	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	52¾
600	Keystone	¾	¾	¾	¾
1900	Kresge	45⅝	45	45⅛	46
500	Lambert Co	40	40	40	..
500	Lehigh Val	81	81	81	81
100	Lehn Fink	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33½
100	Life Saver	18	18	18	18
200	Lim Loco	57	57	57	58¼
600	Loews Inc	37½	37	37	37
300	Long Bell A	46½	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
200	Lou G&E A	24¼	24	24	24
1500	Lou Oil Ref	14	13¾	14	14¾
200	Louis & N	121¾	121¾	121¾	122
100	Ludlum Stl	34½	34½	34½	..
10800	Mack Tr	111¾	109¼	109¼	112¼
100	Mack Tr 2pf	104	104	104	..
200	Macy	92¼	92	92	..
400	Magma Cop	36½	36½	36½	36⅝
500	Manati Sug	35	35	35	..
300	Man El Sup	68¼	68¼	68¼	69
900	Man Elv mg	51½	51	51	51¾
100	Maracaibo	22	22	22	22½
9400	Marland Oil	54⅜	53¾	54	54¼
400	Mart-Parry	18	18	18	..
1400	Math Alkali	70¼	68¼	68¼	..
300	May Dpt St	112	111⅛	111¼	113
300	Maytag	20½	20½	20½	20½
100	*McCrory B	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
100	Met-Gld pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
100	Mex Seabd	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
2800	Mid Cont	30½	30¼	30¼	31
200	Mid States	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
600	Miller R	34⅜	34½	34½	..
700	Mo K&T	35½	35	35	..
100	Mo KT pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½
2600	Mo Pac	30½	30	30⅛	30½
500	Mo Pac pf	78¼	78⅛	78⅛	78
500	Mont Pw	75	74⅜	75	75
100	Mont Pw pf	118	118	118	..
7200	Mont Ward	60⅜	60¼	60¼	60½
1900	Moon Mot	24	23½	23½	24⅛
400	Mother Lode	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
300	Mot Wheel	24⅜	24½	24½	25
700	Motometer	38⅜	38½	38½	..
400	Motion Pic	22	21½	21½	21⅞
400	Munsing	36	36	36	..
600	Murry Body	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
31600	Nash Mot	53¼	52	52	52½
1600	Nat Bisc	83	82⅜	82⅝	83¾
100	Nat Clo&S	22½	22½	22½	..
700	Nat Dairy	61	60¾	60¾	61
100	Nat Enam	26	26	26	..
500	Nat P&L	18⅜	18½	18½	18¾
100	NaRyMx 2pf	2½	2½	2½	..
1600	NatCRA ct	41⅝	41½	41½	41¾
100	Nev Cons	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
400	NY Air Br	40	39¾	39¾	40
1200	NY Central	121½	121	121	122
100	NY C&StL	156	156	156	157
2000	NY NH&H	35	34⅛	34¼	34¾
300	Niag F pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
7000	North Am	47	45⅝	45⅝	47
600	North Pac	69⅞	69¼	69¼	69⅝
300	Norwalk T	9¼	9	9¼	9½
100	Nunnally	14½	14½	14½	..
100	Oppenheim	50½	50½	50½	..
400	Orpheum C	29½	29½	29½	..
600	Omnibus	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	14½
1200	Otis Steel	9	8½	8½	9
1000	Owens Bot	59¼	59	59	..
100	Oilwell	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
1000	Pac Oil	54½	54½	54½	54¾
1100	Packard M	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33⅜
1100	Paige Det	16	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
2100	Pan-Am B	65	64½	64½	65¼
900	Pan-Am WB	39½	38⅞	39½	38½
5900	Panhandle	16½	15	15	16¾
100	Park Utah	6	6	6	..
100	Park & Tilf	21	21	21	..
1000	Penn RR	51¼	51	51¼	51
100	Penn Seabd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1500	Pere Marq	83	81¾	83	81⅜
200	Pere M pf	76	76	76	76
800	Phil Co	73	72¼	72¼	72¾
2100	Phila Read	38¼	37¾	37¾	..
4300	Phillips Pet	44½	43⅝	44⅛	44¼
3100	Pierce-Ar	24	23	23	24⅞
1300	Pierce-A pf	88½	87	88	..
1200	Pierce Oil	1	1	1	..
300	Pierce Pet	4	4	4	1
200	Pitts-Util pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	Pitts WV	103½	103½	103½	103½
1900	Postum C	84	81½	84	81½
100	Press Steel	36	36	36	37
400	Prod & Ref	13	13	13	13¼
300	Prod & R pf	31⅛	31	31¼	31
400	Pub Serv	78⅞	78½	78½	79¼
2500	Pullman	167	164	164	164
200	Punta Sug	36	36	36	..
1100	*Pure Oil	27	26½	26½	27½
18000	Radio	41½	39½	39½	40
600	Radio pf	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	..
80	RR Secur	75	75	75	75
2300	Ray Copper	12⅝	12½	12½	12½
2200	Reading	82⅜	82	82	82½
400	Reading rts	17	17	17	17⅜
600	Rem Type	91	89¼	89¼	90¼
1200	Repub Stl	47¼	47	47	48½
100	Reynolds S	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Rossia Ins	16½	16½	16½	..
1400	Royal Dutch	51	50⅜	51	50⅜
500	St Joseph	37¾	37	37	37⅞
200	StL&SF	90¼	90	90	..
500	StL SW	66⅛	65¾	66⅛	66
100	Savage A	77½	77½	77½	..
500	Seabd AL	28	27½	27½	28
200	Seabd Al pf	32	32	32	..
200	Seagrave	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
900	Sears Roe	47⅜	47	47	48
200	Shell Union	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½
100	Shell Un pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	..
1400	Shubert Th	63½	63	63	63¼
1100	Simmons	40¼	39⅞	40	40½
4300	Simms Pet	18¾	18⅛	18½	18½
3300	Sinclair	20⅞	20½	20½	20¾
5200	Skelly Oil	33¾	33⅛	33½	33½
100	SoDairiesA	46½	46½	46½	47
1100	SoDairiesB	29⅞	29½	29½	29⅞
100	So PR Sug	96½	96½	96½	96
600	So Pacific	99⅜	99	99	99⅛
1400	So Railway	109	108	108	108¾
100	So Ry pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
300	Spicer Co	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
1000	Sta Gas	53	52⅝	52⅝	53
1200	Sta Oil Cal	54	53⅝	53⅝	54⅜
2200	Sta Oil NJ	45	44½	44½	44¾
400	St-Warner	72¼	70⅝	70⅝	72¼
100	Stromberg	64	64	64	..
25500	*Studebaker	51⅛	48⅞	49	52½
200	Sub Boat	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Sun Oil	32½	32½	32½	33¼
100	Super Oil	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Sweets Ci	11	11	11	..
300	Tenn Cop	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
3400	Tex Co	51	50⅝	50½	50⅝
3300	Tex Gulf S	132	130	130	132⅜
100	Tex&Pac	52⅛	51½	51½	52¼
20	Tex&Pc LT	900	895	895	..
500	Tex P Coal	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Third Ave	34½	34⅛	34⅛	35
700	Timken	50½	49½	49½	49⅝
1200	Trans Oil	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
500	Un Oil Cal	43⅛	42⅜	43	43
2900	Un Car&C	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	80¼
1000	Un Pacific	147	146⅛	147	147
200	Un Pac pf	78⅛	78	78⅛	78
100	Uni Alloy St	28½	28½	28½	28½
400	Uni Fruit	107½	106½	106⅝	..
500	US Ci Pipe	165½	163	163	162⅝
200	US Dist	50	50	50	51
100	US In Al pf	101½	101½	101½	..
2000	US Realty	56⅛	55½	55⅝	55¼
16200	US Rubber	55⅝	54½	54½	56⅛
800	US Rub pf	104	103¾	103¾	..
300	US Smelt	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	37¼
200	US Smelt pf	48¾	48⅝	48¾	48½
19300	US Steel	121½	120	120	121½
2	US Steel pf	128	128	128	..
500	Univ Pipe	17	16	16⅛	..
700	Va-C C wi	14¾	14½	14½	15
400	Va-C C 6 wi	50	50	50	50¼
200	Vanadium	32½	32¼	32½	32½
1000	Vivaudou	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
1600	Wabash	36¾	37⅞	38	39
600	Wab pf A	71½	70⅛	71	71¾
200	Walworth	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
200	Waldorf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½
600	Ward Bk B	28¼	27½	27½	28⅜
300	Warner B A	14½	14½	14½	..
100	Weber & H	53½	53½	53½	..
200	W Pac	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35
100	West Union	139½	139½	139½	..
800	Westg Elec	67	66½	67	66½
600	Wheeling	20⅛	20	20	20
100	Wheeling pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
100	White Eagle	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
5300	White Mot	53⅝	52	52	53
15800	Willys-Over	23	21½	21½	23
100	Wick Sp ct	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Willys-O pf	95	95	95	94⅞
100	Wilson new	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
11900	Woolworth	142¼	140¼	141	142⅜
300	Wor Pump	24	23⅜	23⅜	24
200	Wright Aer	29	29	29	29⅜
300	Wrigley	51	51	51	..
600	Yellow Cab	24	23⅝	23⅝	24
1100	Youngst'n	70¼	70	70¼	70¼

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last May 10	Last May 8
30	Am Sugar	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
40	Atlas Ply	55	55	55	55
653	Am T & T	144¾	144¼	144⅝	144½
115	Amoskeag	54¼	54	54	54
8	do pf	75	75	75	75
25	Ariz Com	9½	9½	9½	9½
50	Atlas Tack	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
30	Bos Elev	78	77½	78	78
915	B & M	50	48½	49½	49¾
125	B & M pf sta	47	47	47	47
20	B&M p A sta	57	57	57	58
25	B&M pf B	98	98	98	98
25	B&M p B sta	85	85	85	82
11	B&MpfDsta	104	104	104	104
55	B&M pr pf	97½	97	97	97½
905	Cal & Ariz	58½	58½	58½	58½
700	Cal & Hecla	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
200	Cities Serv	41⅛	41	41	..
200	Cities S pf	85	84⅞	84⅞	..
100	Cliff Min	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
7	Conn & Pas	89½	89½	89½	89½
20	Cop Range	14	14	14	14
45	Dodge Mot	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	27⅛
125	Economy	22¼	22	22	22½
3172	E Butte	3	3	3	3
53	Edison Elec	218	217	218	217¼
7	Franklin	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Galv H pf	45	44	44	..
2112	Gen El new	79½	77¼	77¼	79
15	Gilchrist	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35
457	Gillette	93	92	92½	93½
20	Hancock	22	22	22	..
100	Hardy	15½	15½	15½	15½
100	Helvetia	1	1	1	1
40	Hood Rub	60	60	60	60
30	Island Crk	160	160	160	161
50	Island C pf	100	100	100	..
120	Isle Royale	9⅞	9¾	9¾	..
50	Keweenah	1	1	1	..
15	La Salle	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10	Libby McN	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
55	Loew's Thea	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
10	Me Cent	56	56	56	..
45	Mass Gas	80	80	80	..
6	Mass Gas pf	67½	67½	67½	..
100	May Ol Col	.75	.75	.75	..
15	Miss Riv Pw	93	93	93	..
50	Mohawk	31	31	31	31
887	Nash	53⅛	51⅞	52¼	52⅛
38	Nat Leather	2½	2½	2½	2¾
725	NE Oil	50	50	50	..
20	NE Oil pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
70	NE Tel	114½	114	114½	114¼
100	NY NH & H	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
10	No Tex	.45	.45	.45	..
20	Pac Mills	40	40	40	..
20	Pocahontas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
5	Quincy Min	19	19	19	..
105	Reece But	16¼	16	16	16
5	Reece Fold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
149	Swift Inter	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
62	Swift & Co	112	111¼	111¼	111¼
63	Swedish Inv	100	99¾	100	99
12	Torrington	60	60	60	..
50	Tower Mfg	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
358	Uni Fruit	107½	106½	107	107½
201	nUi Shoe	48	47⅞	48	47½
50	US Smelt	38	38	38	..
245	US Rubber	54⅝	54⅜	54½	56½
250	Utah Apex	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
500	Utah eMtals	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
145	US&FSec pd	84	82½	84	..
200	Venezuela H	4½	4½	4½	..
110	Waldorf	18½	18⅜	18⅜	..
80	Walworth	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
55	Walth'm	36	36	36	36
10	War Bros	45	45	45	..
81	Westingh'se	67	66¾	67	..

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last May 10	Last May 8
$5000	Am T&T 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
3000	Chi Jct 5s	101	100¾	101	..
3000	Duke-P 6s	101½	101½	101½	..
1000	Mass G 4½s	98	98	98	..
1000	Miss iRv 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100
7000	NE Tel 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
4000	Wst T&T 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Alamos	2.35	.30	.35
Bagdad Smelting	.71	.68	.69
Black Oak	.55	.55	.55
Boston & Montana	.60	.58	.59
Calumet & Jerome	.09	.09	.09
Cheyenne	.82	.70	.70
Chief Cons Min	3	2¾	3
Cons Copper Mines	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Crystal Cop	.33	.32	.33
Col Emer	2⅛	2	2
Dun Glen	.90	.83	.86
Electric Bond	66½	65¾	65¾
Eureka	.05	.05	.05
Eureka Smelting	.05	.05	.05
Eastern Smelting	.05	.05	.05
General M	1⅛	1	1
Idaho	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
Juno	.96	.94	.96
Kay Cop	1⅛	1	1
La Rose	.12	.12	.12
Lago Oil	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
Mohican Copper	.10	.07	.10
Northeastern	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Nixon	.48	.43	.44
Ohio Copper	58.	.57	.58
Paymaster	.80	.79	.19
Peavine	.85	.80	.85
Per Pet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
San Juan	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
S O N Y	31¼	31¼	31¼
Trans Lux	8	7	7
United Verde Ext	27⅝	27½	27½
Union	.99	.97	.99
Verde Central Copper	3	3	3
W Comstock	.67	.50	.50

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Ask
American Linen Co	—	25
Barnard Mfg Co	—	50
Border City Mfg Co	—	58
Bourne Mills	—	98
Chace Mills	—	36
Charlton Mills	—	120
Cornell Mills	—	93
Davis Mills	—	85
Davol Mills	—	40
Flint Mills	80	85
Granite Mills	—	65
King Philip Mills	—	122
Laurel Lake Mills	—	15
Lincoln Mfg Co	—	62
Luther Mfg Co	—	130
Mechanics Mills	30	37
Merchants Mfg Co	—	55
Narragansett Mills	—	58
Osborn Mills	—	55
Pilgrim Mills	—	152
Pocasset Mfg Co	—	30
Seaconnet Mills	—	5
Shove Mills	—	40
Stafford Mills	—	42
Stevens Mfg Co	—	122
Union Cotton Mfg Co	—	82
Wampanoag Mills	—	37
Weetamoe Mills	—	25

NEW YORK CENTRAL EARNS $12 69 A SHARE

New York Central has issue its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925. The income account, already published, shows net earnings of $48,627,223 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $12.69 a share on outstanding $3,832,582 shares compared with $39,250,399 or $12.88 a share on 3,048,368 shares in 1924. After dividends, sinking fund, etc., surplus was $21,768,272, compared with $18,399,461 in 1924.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1925, shows total assets of $1,488,777,226, compared with $1,407,366,271 Dec. 31, 1924, and profit and dloss surplus $157,776,948, compared with $138,313,447. Current assets were $101,263,986 and current liabilities $55,011,896, compared with $99,937,152 and $52,161,111.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, May 10 (Special)—Upholding customs claims of Harry Chandler, Los Angeles, the Board of United States General Appraisers rules that certain caterpillar tractors, assessed with duty at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 399, act of 1922, as manufactures of mental not specially provided for, should have been admitted free of duty under paragraph 1504, as agricultural implements or parts thereof. It is pointed out in this decision that the tractors in question were manufactured here, shipped abroad, and returned to this country.

DIVIDENDS

Baton Rouge Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred and 62½ cents on the common, both payable July 1 to stock of record May 14.

Soule Mill declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable May 15 to stock of record May 7.

UTAH COPPER INCOME

Net income of Utah Copper for the first quarter was $3,129,857 after taxes and depreciation, but before depletion, equal to $1.92 a share on the $16,244,000 capital stock, compared with $3,477,703 or $2.14 a share in the preceding quarter and $3,131,405 or $1.92 a share in the first quarter of 1925.

NORTHERN STATES POWER

Northern States Power report for the 12 months ended March 31, 1926, compares:

	1926	1925	Inc.
Gross	$26,911,457	$25,076,659	$1,834,798
*Net af tax	12,576,539	11,496,749	1,079,790

*Before depreciation.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	19.02	19.05	18.89	18.95	18.98
July	18.58	18.64	18.93	18.49	18.53
Oct.	17.57	17.75	17.56	17.67	17.56
Dec.	17.50	17.69	17.50	17.63	17.50
Jan.	17.47	17.64	17.47	17.57	17.46
Marfl	17.59	17.78	17.58	17.75	17.62

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	9.51	9.56	9.49	9.55	9.48
July	9.38	9.44	9.35	9.43	9.35
Oct.	9.16	9.26	9.15	9.25	9.14
Dec.	9.08	9.20	9.08	9.20	9.08
Jan.	9.08	9.18	9.08	9.18	9.06
Mar.	9.09	9.19	9.09	9.19	9.06

Spots 10.12 unchanged. Tone at close steady. Sales (British), 1000; (American), 500.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT

	1926	1925
March gross	$4,772,118	$4,026,917
*Balance aft taxes	1,994,657	1,723,238
12 moths' gross	52,736,174	45,270,256
*Balance aft taxes	23,608,893	19,943,850

*Before interest, depreciation, etc.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10—Standard Oil of California, (of Delaware) declared a dividend of 50 cents payable June 15 to stock of record May 22. This is the first dividend declared by the newly organized company as a result of recent merger with Pacific Oil Company. The old Standard Oil Company of California paid dividends at the rate of 50 cents quarterly, the last being paid March 15.

UTAH COPPER EARNINGS

The report of the Utah Copper Company, for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, shows net earnings after depreciation, but before depletion, of $3,129,857, equivalent to $1.93 a share on the 1,624,490 shares, compared with $3,131,405, or $1.92 a share before depletion, in the like quarter of 1925.

CHILDS COMPANY SALES GAIN

April and four months' sales of Childs Company show gains as follows:

	1926	1925	% Inc.
April sales	$2,171,178	$1,954,161	11.1
Four months	8,358,471	7,779,589	7.4

Number of meals served in April totaled 4,347,140, comparing with 4,031,369 in April, 1925.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	103⅞
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅜	100½
Am Smelting 6s '47	108	107½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104
Am T & T col 4s '29	98¼	98⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	103	103
Am T & T sf 5s '60	100¾	100⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106½	105⅞
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103½	103¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	105⅜	105⅛
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	99¼	99
Anglo Chile 7s '45	98¼	98¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92½	92⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93	93
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	87¼	87¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94¼	94¼
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	81¾	81½
B&O 1st 4s '48	91¾	91¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	96⅞	96¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	98½	98¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104⅜	104⅜
B&O 6s '29	103¼	103¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	107¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	91½	91½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅜	101⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	80	80
Barnsdall Corp 8s '31 ct	99⅞	99⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¼	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '60 C	103¼	103⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	98	97¾
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	92⅞	92⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	99¼	99
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	72	.72
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95⅞	95¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	92½	92½
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	132⅞	132⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91¼	90¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	97½	97½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	98¾	98¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	97¾	97¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	84⅝	84⅝
Can Br Union Pac 4s	82	82
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	101¼	100⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91¼	91¼
Cen Pac 5s '60	101⅝	101¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¾	95¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68⅞	68½
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s ct	49⅝	49⅝
Chi M&StP cv 5s '11	49	49
Chi [illegible] & St P gen 4s '89	84	84
Chi [illegible] & St P gen 4½s '89	94	94
Chi M & St P col 6s '34	104¼	104⅛
Chi M&StP 4½s '32 ct	49¼	48½
Chi M&StP 4s D ct	48¾	48¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	71½	71⅜
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	87⅛	87⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	91	91
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	56½	56½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77	76¾
Clec CC&StL Springfield	90⅝	90⅝
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	99	99
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103⅛	103⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103½	103¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103⅞	103⅞
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106	106
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s	95½	95½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96¾	96¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100⅜	100⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta	100⅛	100⅛
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	81	81
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	104½	104½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅞	105¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	79⅝	79½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100⅞	100¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	92	92
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	97½	97
Cuba Nor Ry 6s '66	97⅝	97⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	93½	93¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	98¼	98⅛
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	110	110
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	99¾	99⅝
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	64½	64½
Detroit Gold 4s	65	65
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	103	102⅞
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	91¼	91¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¼	94
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	43	43
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105⅞	105¾
Ed Illu of Bklyn 4s	94½	94¼
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	104⅜	104⅛
E Tenn V&G con 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	101¾	101¾
Empire Gas & F 6½s ct	97½	97¼
Erie 1st con 4s '96	78¾	78¾
Erie cv 4s A '53	72	72
Erie cv 4s B '53	71⅞	71⅞
Erie cv 4s D '53	79	78¾
Erie gen 4s '96	69	69
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	109¼	109¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	93¾	93¾
Fla East Coast 5s new	99¼	99¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	115	115
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	98½	98¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	99½	99¼
Gen Pet 5s '40	99	98⅞
Gen Refractories 6s '52	101	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106	106
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110¼	110⅛
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	121½	121¾
Granby Mining 7s '30	103	103
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107¼	107¼
Gray & Davis 7s '32	104¾	104⅜
Great Northern 7s '36	113⅜	113⅜
Havana Elec 5s '52	96	96
Hershey Chos 5½s '40	101	101
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	95¼	95¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80½	80¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97	96¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103	102⅞
Ill Cen 4s '53	87½	87¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	93	92¾
Inland Steel 5½s	99¾	99⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73¼	73
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	72¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93¾	93½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	92	92
Int aper rfg 5s A '47	95¼	95¼
Int Paper ..s '55	98½	98½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76¼	76¼
Int & Ft Nor 1st 6s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	67	66¾
Int Tel & Tel 5½s	112⅛	112
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75½	75¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98¼	98¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	104⅞
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	105	105
Kings Co Elev 4s sta	80¼	80¼
Kinney Co 7½s '36	105½	105½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	98	98
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98¾	98¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	85
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	95¾	95⅜
Louis Gas & Electric rfg 5s'52	99⅞	99⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	95¼	95¼
L&N 7s '30	107½	107
L&N 3s StL div '80	66¼	66¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	98¾	98¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	66¼	66¼
Manila Sol 4s '59	69½	69½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98¼	98
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	104	103⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96⅝	96½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	95¾	95⅝
Min & StL con 5s '34	90½	90⅜
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	99½	99½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	103	103
Mo & & T 1st 4s '90	87⅛	87⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '57	92¾	92⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	70	69⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	97¾	97¾
Mo Pac 6s D '49	106	106
Mo Pac 6s F '55	106¼	106
Mobile & Birm 4s '45 large	84	84
Mobile & O 1st ex 6s '27	101½	101½
Murray Body 6½s '34	89⅞	89⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 6s	96⅝	96⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	62½	62½
N O T & M 5½s '54	105⅛	105⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A	95⅛	95½
N E T & T 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¾	105⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅜	107⅜
NY Bklyn Man B 5s	101	101
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	78¾	78¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	104	103¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103⅛	103⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s C '75	103⅝	103⅝
N Y City 4s '59	98¼	98¼
NY Connec Ry 5s	101¾	101¾
N Y Dock 4s '51	85⅞	85¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	116½	116½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	90¾	90¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	99	99
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	100	100
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	64⅝	64½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	73	73
NY Ry inc 6s '65	33½	33¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	55⅝	55½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98½	98¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108½	108⅜
Norf&W 4s reg	91⅞	91⅞
Norf&W con 4s '96	92½	92½
Norf&W div 4s '44	94	93¼
Norf&W cv 6s '29	140	140
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	105½	105½
Nor Am Cement 6½s	98	98
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65⅛	65⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99⅞	99⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112⅞	112⅞
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	95½	94¾
Ontario Trans 5s '45	101	101
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86⅞	86⅞
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	102⅞	102⅞
Pac Gas&Elec 5s '42	99¾	99½
Pac Tel&Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '34	107	107
Paramount 5½s '51	96⅞	96¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	98⅜	98⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	102½	102⅝
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106	106
Penn RR 6½s reg '36	112¼	112¼
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	113⅛	113⅛
Penn RR col 7s '30	107⅝	107⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	103½	103½
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	101	101
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	105	105
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	101⅞	101⅞
Philippine Ry 4s '37	42½	42½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Portland Railway 5s '30	94⅞	94⅞
Port Ry Lt P 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Pub Svc E @ G 5½s '64	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	103⅞	103¾
Read gen 4s '97	90	90
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	87	85¾
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	99⅝	99½
RI G & W col 4s '49	82½	82½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93⅞	93⅜
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93⅛	93⅛
St L R M @ Pac 5s '55	80	79⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	85¾	83¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	98⅛	98½
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102¼	101⅞
St L & S F 6s C '28	102⅛	102⅛
St L & S F adj 6s '55	96½	96¾
St L @ S F inc 6s '60	89⅞	89
St L S W 2d 4s '89	80¼	80
St L S W 1st 5s '52	95¾	95¾
Saks & Co s f 7s '42	110½	110½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	88⅞	88⅝
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	79	79
Seabd A L con 6s '45	94½	94⅛
Seabd All Fla 6s '35	95¾	95
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	107⅝	107½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	95	95
Sinclair Cn O 6s	107⅜	107
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	90½	90½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95¾
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100¾	100¾
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	133⅛	131⅛
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '54	102⅝	102⅝
So Pac clt 4s reg	85½	84⅜
So Pacific 4s '29	98¼	98⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92½	92¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	84⅞	84⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	110⅜	110⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	116½	116⅛
Stand Milling 5½s '30	99¾	99¾
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	101⅝	101⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105¾	105¼
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	86½	86½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	104¾	104¾
Tex @ Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	103½	103¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	60	60
Third Ave adj 5s '60	58⅝	58⅝
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅜	108½
Tol Trac Lt & Pow 5½s '25	98½	98½
Nnion El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99¾	99⅝
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	109	109
Union Pacific 6s '28	102¾	102¾
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	103	103
U Stores Real deb 6s '42	104½	104½
U S Rubber 5s '47	94¾	94
U S Rubber 7½s '30	108	108
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107¼	107⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92½	92
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	97
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97¾	97¾
Va-C C s f 7s ct pp	105⅛	105⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	102½	102½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98¾	98¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103½	103⅜
Wabash 5½s '75	103½	103⅜
Walworth 6s '35	95½	95½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101¾	101⅝
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101⅝	101⅝
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	106⅛	105¾
Western Electric 5s '44	103¼	102¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	70⅞	70⅞
Western Pac 5s A '46	100⅛	100
West Un 7s	106⅛	106⅛
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97½	97½
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	106⅛	106
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	88	88
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	88½	88½
Wickwire Spen 7s	54½	54½
Wilkesbr & East 1 st5s '42	68⅞	68⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102¼	102¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	84¼	84¼
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	103¼	103

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mt Stl 7s '55	91	91
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87⅞	87¾
Argentine Gov 6s '59 (June)	98¼	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅞	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s wi '60	98¼	98¼
Argentine 6s '58 B	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine Gov 7s '27	101⅜	101¼
Argentine Gov 6s '59 Cct	98⅜	98⅛
Austrian Gov 7s '43	100⅞	100¼
Australia 5s '55	98	98
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84¾	84⅛
Belgium 7s '55	94¼	94⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	106½	106½
Berlin 6½s '50	87¾	87⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100	99¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	85¾	85¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	93¾	93¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	103½	103½
Bremen (State) 7s '35	94¾	94⅝
Buenos Aires 6½s '35	100⅝	100⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104½	104½
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102⅜	102⅜
Can (Dom) 4½s cts '36	98½	98
Bk Chile 6½s ct '57	97	97½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	109	108⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	100¼	100¼
Con Pwr Jap 7s '44	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101⅞	101¾
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	100⅜	100⅛
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	97½	97
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110¾	110⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅜	103½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98	98
Dresden 7s rcts '45	93	92⅜
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102⅜	102⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	104⅜	104⅜
Dutch E Indies sf 62	104⅜	104⅛
Est R R 7s '64	96½	96½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	96½	96½
Finish A 6½s '54	90	90
Finnish B 6½s '54	90¼	90¼
French Na S S 7s '49	80½	80½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	89⅝	89⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	90⅞	90¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	99	98⅞
French (Rep) 8s '45	101¼	101
Ger Cen Bk 7s '50	97½	97½
German El Pow 6½s '50	88½	88½
German 7s '49	103⅞	103
German G E 7s '45	98	97⅞
Greek 7s '64	85¼	85
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97	97
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	96¼	96⅛
Heidlberg 7½s	97¾	97¾
Hung Mun 7½s rcts '45	89	88⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	89½
Jap (Im Gov 2d 4s '31	87	86¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	95	94¾
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Lower Aus H P 6½s '44	84	84
Lyons (City) 6s '34	85½	85½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	85⅞	85⅞
Mex 4s large A '10	29	92
Mex 4s small A '10	27¾	27¼
Mex 4s small A '04	28	28
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100	99⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅞	103⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107½	107⅜
Norway 5½s '65	96⅞	96½
Norway (King) 6s '43	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	100½	100½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	90½	90
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	75¼	75
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	84½	84¼
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100¾	100⅜
Peru 7½s '40	98	97⅞
Poland 8s '50	87	87
Poland 6s '40	66¼	66¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	100½	100½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	111¾	111¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	100½	100½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	102⅜	102¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103	103
Sao Paulo 7s rcts '56	96½	96½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105	105
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	104	104
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	95	95
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	88	87½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91	91
Soissons (City) 6s '36	83¼	83¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102¾	102⅝
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104⅜	104⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¼	104¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	92	92
Tokyo El L 6s '28	97½	98⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	117⅝	117⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103⅞	103¾
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	90¾	90¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s wi '60	96½	96½
Upper Rus 7s	92½	92½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last May10	Last May8
3½s '47	100.27	100.27	100.25	100.27	100.24
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.20	102.18	102.18	102.18
2d 4¼s '42	100.27	100.28	100.27	100.27	100.28
2d 4¼s rg	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.27	
3d 4¼s '28	101.8	101.10	101.8	101.8	101.9
3d 4¼s rg	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5
4th 4¼s '32	103.5	103.7	103.3	103.5	103.5
4th 4¼s rg	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.3
US 4s '54	104.10	104.10	104.10	104.10	104.9
US 4¼s '52	108.14	108.14	108.14	108.14	
US 3¾s '56	101.10	101.10	101.7	101.7	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

LOCOMOTIVE SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, May 10—Shipments of locomotives in April were 151, compared with 162 the month before, bringing the total for the four months of 1926 to 597, compared with 404 in the like period of 1925. Unfilled orders at the end of April were 713 locomotives, compared with 780 at the end of March.

DI GIORGIO FRUIT CORPORATION

Net income of the Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, amounted to $490,722 after interest, depreciation, amortization, but before federal taxes. Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1925, amounted to $4,472,902 and current liabilities to $2,511,174.

SKELLY OIL INCOME UP

Net income of Skelly Oil for the first quarter of 1926 rose to $1,298,292 after interest, depreciation and depletion, but before federal taxes, equal to $1.36 a share, compared with $750,134 in the first quarter of 1925, or 90 cents a share.

STEEL'S UNFILLED ORDERS

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on April 30, made public today, totaled 3,867,976 tons, a decrease of 511,959 tons compared with the end of the preceding month.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 10—Consols for money today were 54, De Beers 14¼ and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 4 per cent and discount rates—short and three months bills 4⅛@4⅞ per cent.

The Heart of Industry

ELECTRIC power is the life-blood of commerce. The humming generator feeding energy to the great arteries of transmission lines that vitalize machinery in a thousand factories is the very heart of industry.

The power plant is the most stimulating influence to prosperity.

During recent years the great growth of the South and Southwest in population, commerce and manufacture, has been in large part founded upon the availability and development of electric power resources.

If you believe in the industrial progress of this growing section of the United States, you must foresee a great future for the utility companies that made the present prosperity possible, and upon which future prosperity must be founded.

The securities of such fundamental companies afford the safest kind of investment today, and, at a time when there is still so much to be done, the opportunity for growth is still great.

Strong bonds of this kind are available to yield 6% to 6½%.

Write or call on us for definite suggestions.

E. R. Diggs & Company
Incorporated
Investment Bonds
46 Cedar Street, New York

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales in hundreds		High	Low	1:30
1	Am Cyanam B	36	36	36
50	zAm Lt & Trac	208	207	208
3	Am Pow & Lt nw	52¾	52¼	52½
3	Am Pw & Lt pf	93½	93¼	93½
1	Am Rayon Pr	22	22	22
1	Am Seat Co	300	282	300
2	Am Superpow B	24¼	24¼	24¼
2	Am Thrd pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3	Asso &GE new	29⅞	29	29¼
2	Atl Fruit	1⅛	1	1⅛
1	Blooming Br pf	103½	103½	103½
1	Borden Co nw	92½	92½	92½
8	Brill Corp A	35⅛	35	35⅛
4	Brill Corp B	15½	15⅛	15⅛
2	Brock M Trk	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1	Bklyn City RR	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	Bucyrus Co	200	196	196
10	Can Dry GA nw	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
7	Centrif Pipe	17	17	17
5	Chi Nip Mfg A	42¾	42¾	42¾
1	Collins & Aikman	34	34	34
1	Comwlth Pw nw	33¾	33¾	33¾
3	Cons Dairy Prod	3½	3½	3½
7	Cons G&EBlt nw	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛
3	Cont Bak A	79½	79½	79½
2	Cont Bak B	12⅛	12	12
2	Cont Bak pf	91	91	91
2	DeForest R vtc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Doehler Die-Cstg	13	13	13
12	Durant Motors	6	5⅝	6
1	Eitington Schild n	34¼	34¼	34¼
3	Elec Bd & Sh n	65⅛	65½	65½
50	zEl Bd & Sh pf	107¼	107	107
1	Electric Investors	35	34⅜	34⅜
3	Empire Pow new	22	21	21
3	Engineers Pub Svc	22½	22¼	22¼
1	Eng P S pt pd pf	100	100	100
3	Fageol Motors Co	6	5⅞	6
1	Fed M T Co	41½	41½	41½
2	Fed Metals	17	17	17
2	Film Insp. Mach	4½	4½	4½
10	zFirestone 7% pf	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
40	zFord Mot Can	500	495	495
4	Fox Thea A	22½	22	22
4	Freed-Eise RC	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
12	Freshman Co (C)	23⅞	22¾	22¾
4	Gen Bak Corp A	51	50⅝	50⅝
1	Gen Bak Corp B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3	Gillette Saf Raz	93¾	92½	92½
1	Gen Fireproof	44	44	44
9	Glen Alden Coal	159¼	155¼	155¼
1	Goodyr T&R	30½	30½	30½
7	Ind Rayon A	13	11⅞	11⅞
3	Leh Power Sec n	13	12⅞	13
5	Leh V Coal Co ctfs	41	40⅜	40⅜
1	Lib McN&L	7¾	7¾	7¾
80	zLib Owens Sh Gl	143	142	142
5	Mesabi Iron	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
1	Mid West Util	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
30	zMid West U pf	104	104	104
31	Mid W'Util rts wi	1⅝	1¼	1½
1	Miller Rub pf	100	100	100
25	zMiss Pow pf	93	93	93
1	Mohawk&Hud P	23¼	23¼	23¼
25	zN Y Tel 6½% pf	112¾	112¾	112¾
8	Northeastn Pow	20	19¾	
2	Nor C[illegible] Pow	13¾	13½	13½
1	No Ont Pow Lt&T	73½	73½	73½
11	No States Pow A	101½	100	100
2	Peoples Drug St	25½	25	25
1	Puget Snd P&Lt	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1	Reo Motor Car	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	Richmd Rad	16½	16½	16½
6	Rickenbkr Mot Co	4	4	4
20	zRoyal Bak P pf	100	100	100
20	zSinger Mfg	30¼	30¼	30¼
1	Snia Viscosa rcts	12	12	12
9	Soeast Pow & Lt	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
1	do war	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	do part pf new	63½	63½	63½
1	So Cal Edison	116½	116½	116½
2	do new	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
30	zSowest Bell T pf	113½	113½	113½
2	Stutz Mot Car Am	27	25⅝	27
6	Thompson R vtc	1¾	1½	1¾
7	Trans L Daylt Pic	8	8	8
2	Trumbell Steel	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Tubize A S 'B' ctfs	165	165	165
8	Un Gas Improv	96	95⅛	95½
29	Un Lt & Pow 'A'	14¼	13¾	13¾
4	US Lt & H new	21	20⅞	21
2	do pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
6	Van Camp P pf	27	26½	26½
1	White S Mach pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Yel Taxi C NY	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	Anglo-Am Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	zBuckeye Pipe L	53	53	53
3	Continetal Oil	20⅞	20¾	20¾
50	zEureka Pipe Line	49½	49½	49½
2	Galena Signal Oil	20	20	20
20	Humble Oil&Ref	64	62¾	62¾
16	do new	64	62½	62½
8	Imperial Oil Can	34⅞	34¾	34¾
1	Indiana Pipe Line	64	64	64
19	International Pet	32⅜	31⅝	31¾
1	Ohio Oil	59	59	59
8	Prairie Oil & Gas	54¼	58¾	58¾
50	zPrairie Pipe L	124	124	124
10	zSolar Refining	198	198	198
40	zSouth Penn Oil	152	152	152
1	do wi	37¾	37¾	37¾
1	Southern Pipe Line	67	67	67
1	Sta Oil of Cal wi	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
10	do Ind	64⅝	64	64
3	do Kansas	27⅛	27	27
1	do Ken	117	117	117
48	do NY	31¼	31	31⅛
10	zdo Ohio	310	310	310
2	Vacuum Oil	98	97½	97½

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	Am Cont Oilfields	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6	Am Maracaibo	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
25	Cities Service new	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞
10	Colomb Synd new	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3	Cons Royalty	9⅞	9¼	9¼
1	Eucldi Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
317	Gibson Oil	7½	6	6⅛
7	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	84⅛	84	84
16	Lago Oil Trans A	18⅜	18	18
13	Leonard Oil	8½	8⅜	8¼
3	Mntn Prod	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
4	Mex Panuco	4⅛	4⅛	⅛
5	Margay Oil	2½	2½	2½
10	zNat Fuel & G	150	150	150
4	New Bradford	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1	NM & Ariz Land	10½	10½	10½
1	zNor Cent Tex	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
1	Reiter F Oil Corp	20½	20½	20½
2	Ryan Consol	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Salt Crk Prod	30¾	30¾	30¾
2	Tidal Osage non-v	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Tide W Asso Oil	23½	23½	23½
2	Tide W Ass O pf	97½	97½	97½
8	Venez Pet	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	Warner Quinlan	26¼	26¼	26¼

MINING

Sales		High	Low	1:30
9	Cons Cop Min	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞
4	Golden Center M	1	¾	1¾
2	Hecla Min	16¾	16¾	16¾
20	Kay Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	Nipissing	5¾	5½	5¾

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in ($1000))

Sales		High	Low	1:30
5	Aluminum 7s '33	107	107	107
26	Am Gas&El6sB'14	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
32	Am Pow&Lt 6s '14	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
3	Am Roll M 6s '38	103	103	103
2	Am Thread 5s '28	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Am Wat W 6s '75	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
2	Anaconda C 6s '29	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
17	Asso Gas&El 6s '55	94⅜	94¼	94¼
2	Asso Sim H 6½s'33	95½	95½	95½
2	Bell TelCan 5s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
57	Ealt & O 5s	97½	97⅜	97⅜
4	Beth Stl 7s '35	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1	Brunner Tub 7½s	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	Buff Gen El 5s'56	102½	102½	102½
4	CarolinaP&L 5s '56	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
12	Cities Serv 6s '44	91⅞	91¾	91¾
1	Cities S 7s C '66	129¾	129¾	129¾
1	Cities S 7s D '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Con Textile 8s '41	83	83	83
34	Cities S P&L 6s '66	95¾	95½	95½
5	Crown Will 6s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3	Cuban Tel 7½s '41	110½	110¼	110¼
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	92½	92½	92½
1	Cudahy P 5s '37	95½	95½	95½

FLORIDA'S SAFEST INVESTMENT—

Shares in its old-established Building and Loan Associations

Become a member of the Lakeland Building and Loan Association and invest in its Capital stock.

Returns 8% *with* 100% Security

Dividends of 2% are payable in cash every three mont . on full-paid shares. Subject to Supervision and Examination of the Comptroller of the State of Florida.

Lakeland—"Florida's highest city; Florida's fairest inland city; finest climate and best water in th State; in Polk County, the largest citrus producing County in the world."

Let us tell you how you may take advantage of these facts and increase your income. Ask us to send you our booklet.

LAKELAND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Box 35, Lakeland, Florida

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	1:30
2	Det City G 6s '47	106½	106½	106½
15	Eit Sch Co 6 '35	95½	95½	95½
1	El Refrig 6s '36	103½	103½	103½
2	Fisk Rub 5½ '31	97	96⅞	96⅞
39	Flor P & Lt 5s	95	94⅞	94⅞
16	Gen Pet 6s '28	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1	Hood Rub 7s '36	105	105	105
5	Key Tel Ph 5½'55	88	88	88
15	Leh P Sec 6s new	95⅛	95	95
1	Lib McN & Lib 7s	104½	104¼	104½
15	Loews Inc 6s '41	99⅜	99½	99½
20	L I Light 6s '45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
73	Man Ltd 5½s '51	97½	96¾	97⅛
38	Mass G Co 5¼s'46	102½	102¼	102¼
11	No St P cvt 6½'33	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5	Otis Steel 6s '41	98½	98¼	98½
1	Penn P L 5s '53	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Penn P&L 5s D	99⅝	99¼	99¼
14	Penn O Ed 6s '50	103	103	103
7	Phil El 5½ '72	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
7	Ph Rap Tr 6s '62	101	100¾	101
6	Pure Oil 6½s '33	103½	103½	103½
10	Rand Kard 5½'31	106½	106½	106½
5	Schul REC 6'25ww	84½	84½	84½
6	Shawsheen 7 1931	100	100	100
17	So'east P&L 6sww	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2	So Cal Ed 5s 1033	99⅛	99⅛	99½
14	Swift & Co 5s 1932	98⅛	97¾	98
50	Texark&FtS 5½'50	102⅝	102½	102½
1	Transcon O 7s 1930	93	93	93
3	US Rub 6½s 1928	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	US Smelt 5½s'35	101¾	101¾	101¾

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	Antioq Col 7'45	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
4	do B 7'45	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5	Berlin C'El 6½'28	99	99	99
5	do 6½s 1929	97¾	97¾	97¾
11	City Colog 6½'50	87½	87⅛	87⅛
16	City Oslo 5½s 1946	95	94⅞	94⅞
12	Dan Cons 5½s 1955	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
16	Gen El Ger 6½'50	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
42	Ger Con Mun 7'47	95	95	95
4	Gr Con E P 6½'47	85¼	85¼	85¼
27	Ital Pub Ut 7s 1952	92¼	91½	92¼
6	King Den 5¼s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Krupp(Fried)7s'29	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	MgBkDenm'k6s'77	100½	100½	100½
2	PvBuenosA7½s'47	100	100	100
7	PvBuenosA7s'36	99	99	99
19	PvBuenosA7s'52	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
3	PvSanteFeAr,ext7s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
37	RheinelbeUn7s	96¾	96⅝	96¾
1	RhineMain7s'50	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	RhineWestE7s'50	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
10	Russian5½s'21	13½	13⅛	13½
11	SaudaFallsLtd5s'55	96	95⅝	96
2	SaxonStMtg7s'45	93¼	93¼	93¼
9	Siemens&H7s'35	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Solvay&Co6s'34	104	104	104
3	Swiss5½s'29	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
16	ThyssenI&SW7s'30	98	98	98
10	Tietz,Leonht7½s'46	96	95½	96

z Actual sales.
*Ex-dividend.

WHEAT PRICES UP ON GOVERNMENT REPORT

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Fresh upturns in the value of wheat took place early today after a setback at the start. Rains in the spring wheat belt were responsible for the initial weakness of the market, but were soon more than counterbalanced as a result of buying based on the Government crop report indicating about 12,000,000 bushels smaller yield of winter wheat than has been looked for of late.

Reports that negotiations were in progress to end the British strike tended also to strengthen prices. The opening prices, ¼c off to ⅛c up, May (new) $1.60¾@1.61¼, and July $1.39@1.39¼, were followed by a material setback all around and then by a rise to well above Saturday's finish for May and July.

Corn showed independent strength, owing to scarcity of offerings. After opening at ⅛c off to ¼c up, July 73⅜c, the market scored a decided general advance.

Oats were firmer, sympathizing with corn. Starting unchanged to ⅛c higher, July 42⅛@42¼c, oats underwent a slight sag, and then made minor gains.

Higher quotations on hogs helped to give a lift to the provision market.

FRANC CONTINUES UNDER PRESSURE

PARIS, May 10 (AP)—French exchange continues to be one of the incidental victims of the general strike in England. The franc went above 32 to the dollar again today after a brief recovery.

Persistent sales of francs in London, which experts say have reached the total of 2,000,000,000 since the strike began, are given as the principal factor in the situation.

Governmental intervention, which was predicted last week, now is not expected until the situation in England takes a decisive turn.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

The Skelly Oil Company, for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, reports net of $1,298,292, after interest, depletion, and depreciation, but before federal taxes, compared with $750,134 in the first quarter of 1925.

KRESS SALES INCREASE

April and four months' sales of S. H. Kresge & Co. show increases as follows:

	1926	1925	% Inc.
April sales	$3,764,219	$3,412,057	10.3
Four months	13,934,258	12,352,047	12.8

WEEK'S REVIEW OF FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER

Poor Demand for Work Shoes—Prices Steady—Leather Markets Quiet

According to reports current among the shoe manufacturers, no radical changes in styles or lasts will be made in so called staples during the fall and winter run of business.

In the ultra fashionable lines, new patterns are sure to appear, but as such high priced shoes constitute scarcely 20 per cent of the total annual product of footwear, they do not appear in the cheaper grades for six months or more after their initial introduction.

One thing, however, is clear, namely, that nothing more resisting to the rigors of winter than the oxford pattern will be prominent in the offerings.

During an interview with the largest shoe manufacturer in New York State, it was learned that the demand for boots now comes, principally, from the country merchant, and even from the outlying districts the call for the once popular heavy scout and blucher patterns is practically a side issue. One of the most unusual features noticed is an attached pocket on the outside of high storm boots for men and boys. Some pockets contain a pedometer, others a jackknife; all of which goes to show the extent to which manufacturers will go to exploit their merchandise.

Liberal Sampling Noted

The most gratifying feature thus far noted is the liberal sampling of fall shoes, the jobbing buyers responding to solicitations readily. A casual survey of conditions in the leading shoe centers, in Boston especially, shows that sizable lots of summer footwear are being dumped on the markets at prices indicative of a serious loss. These are being offered by well known job-lot dealers at rates well below the cost of production.

Such deals are disturbing for the time being, but one thing seems assured, namely, that nothing more than fractional changes seem possible in the new price lists for fall goods, which are now being offered.

Nothing of an encouraging character developed in the sole leather markets during the week under review. Tanners expressed disappointment because a general conceding of rates was not followed by an active demand.

Choice tannages of oak backs, middle and overweights, are now offered at 44c, with an ordinary run ranging down to 40c. Selected oak backs are quoted at 44@45c. Prime clear finders bends are still firm at 60@70c. Texas X bloom bends are also strong in price, 75c being asked.

Oak offal traders are trying to depress the market. The demand has slowed up some. Concessions are obtained on car load lots. Top selections of rough double shoulders are 42@43c, bellies, choice lots, 27@28c, with prime seconds listed at 25@26c, medium and light weight shoulders are 30@35c and heads 15 and 16c.

Union sole leather has sprung into activity. Slight concessions may be noted, but prices are quite steady. Heavy packer steer backs are obtainable at 42c, middle weights 41c and cow backs 40c. Special lots of bends are available at 52@53c.

Union offal is moving just enough to prevent accumulation. Shoulders are a bit slow at 28@30c. Prime bellies are firm at 24c, owing to the supply being low. Heads are steady in price at 15c asked for strictly No. 1 grades.

Side Leather Dull

Tanners of calf skins report that buyers keep their purchases within the limits of their immediate needs. Prices are steady. Selected lots of plump weight colors and blacks are listed at 50c, with a prime second run quoted at 46@48c. Choice light weights are obtainable at 44@46c. Medium grades, middle and plump weights, mixed, are moving on a basis of 32@40c.

The cheaper grades, all weights, are quoted at the wide range of 18@30c. Today black skins bring about the same prices as do colors. New business on ooze calf skins is small. Top grades of colors are quoted at 50@55c, medium selections 40@48c and the lower grades 25@35c.

For fall footwear colored chrome calf is expected to be a shade darker than that seen in summer shoes. There is just enough strength in the raw stock market to prevent any great break in finished skins.

The demand for heavy side upper leather, the sort used in men's work shoes, is dull. The call for the finer tannages, now popular with those making semi-dress or street shoes, is steady. Prices are firm, but might yield to a clean up bid.

Full grain colored chrome sides, first quality, are quoted at 26@30c, medium grade 21@24c and lower selections are available at 14@20c.

Black sides are a fraction under the figures set for colors. Bark and combination tannages are fairly active in the lighter weights, grades selling from 14@20c preferred.

Elk sides are slow in the better grades offered at 30@35c. Some movement is noted in the medium selection quoted at 22@26c, with a spurt of trading reported in the lower sort at 14@20c. As a market, conditions are disappointing.

The call for patent leather is constant, but buyers cling closely to their positive needs. Top grades of chrome patent sides are listed at 40@45c. A selection ranging in price from 28 to 35c is moving fairly well, though the more active grade is one selling at 18 to 26c.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended May 8, 1926

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
150	Adams Royal	28¼	28¼	28½	—½
180	All Am Rad..	9½	9	9½	+½
25	Am Pb Ut pf	85	85	85	
105	Am Pub S pf.	96	93½	94½	—1½
145	Am Shipbldg.	70	70	70	—1
22100	Am St Ut 'A'	3⅜	1½	2¾	+⅝
12200	do 'B'	2	¾	1⅝	+⅝
35775	do war	⅜	⅛	¼	
7950	Arm Co 'A'..	16½	14⅞	15⅝	+½
110	do 'B'......	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
1945	Arm & Co pf.	82	80⅛	82	
110	Arm—Del pf.	92	90	91	+½
14	Arm Leather.	3¼	3¼	3¼	—¼
125	Assoc Invest.	35½	35½	35½	
11135	Auburn Auto.	53½	48	49½	+4¼
1645	Balaban & K.	68⅞	66	68⅞	+1⅞
200	Beaverbd 'B'.	3¾	3¾	3¾	
470	do pf	36	36	36	
2035	Bendix Corpn	28	25½	27½	+¾
1565	Borg & Beck.	30	29½	30	
2320	Brach & Sons	34	27½	30⅝	
100	Bunte Bros ..	14¾	14½	14½	
2335	CentPSDel wi	12⅞	12	12⅞	+⅝
295	Cent I P S pf.	89	88½	89	
54	Cen Ind P pf.	89¼	89	89¼	+¼
560	Cent SWUt pf	93	92	93	—⅞
260	do pr ln pf.	95⅞	94	94⅝	—1⅝
435	do war	15½	15	15	—1
150	Chi C&C Rys.	⅜	⅜	⅜	
130	do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	
45	Chicago Fuse.	32	32	32	—1¼
100	ChiNS&M RR	42¼	42	42	—2½
95	do pf	76	76	76	
89	do prior pf.	100	99½	100	
925	Comwlth Ed.	139⅜	139	139¼	—¼
900	Consumers Co	6¾	6½	6¾	
175	Cont Motors.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
324	Crane Co.....	55	55	55	
30	do pf......	116½	116½	116½	+1
180	Crown-Pa pf.	97½	97½	97½	
210	Cudahy......	84	83½	84	—3½
220	Cuneo PressA	47½	47	47	—½
120	Deere&Co pf.	108	107	108	
285	Diamond M..	120	119	119	—3¾
5485	Elec Hsehld..	18	16	16½	—1½
1100	Elec Res Lab	11	10	11	+½
200	Emp G&E7pf	92	91¾	92	
275	Evans Co ...	26½	26	26½	+½
490	Fair Store ..	29½	29	29¾	
10	do pf......	106	106	106	
220	Foote Bros...	11	10¾	10¾	—¼
225	do pf	75	70½	73	—7
100	Gill Mfg......	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
885	*Gt Lakes D.	134¾	130	130⅛	—2⅜
635	Gossard......	33	32½	33	—1
425	Grief Bros...	38½	37	38	—1
20	Hart, S & M..	114	114	114	
300	Hupp Motor..	20½	20	20	—1½
275	Ill Brick Co.	44¾	44	44	—1½
10	Ill Nor Ut pf.	91	91	91	
400	InP&L1stpfwi.	95¼	95	95⅛	
100	Jaeger Mach.	26¼	26¼	26¼	
350	Kellogg Cw...	32	31¼	32	+½
50	Ken Hyd E pf	93¾	92	93½	—½
30	Ken-Ut Jr pf	49½	49½	49½	—½
1160	Kraft Cheese.	66	64	64½	—1½
125	Kuppenh pf..	101½	101½	101½	
725	La Salle Ext.	9⅞	9½	9¾	
487	Libby-McN...	8	7½	7¾	—¼
1050	Mer & Mfg..	36	34	36	
30	McQuay Nor.	16½	16½	16½	
4105	Mid W Ut....	110	108¾	108¾	—1¼
21500	do rts	1¾	1½	1¾	+⅛
555	do pf	104½	104¼	104⅜	+⅛
750	do pr pf...	115½	114¼	115½	+1½
690	Midld Stl Prd	44	42	44	—¾
530	Mid Ut pr pf.	98½	98⅛	98½	
50	do pf 'A'...	96	96	96	
485	Mong W cl A	110½	107⅞	107⅞	—3⅛
10	do pf	115	115	115	
800	Morgan Litho.	55½	53	55¼	+3¼
70	Nat El Pw A..	21¾	21	21¾	+1¼
500	Natl Leather.	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅜
150	Nat Standard.	27	26⅞	27	—⅜
225	Nor Am Car..	28	27¾	27¾	—¼
44	Northwest Util	93¾	91¼	93¾	—2¼
20	No'westUpr pf	95½	95½	95½	
295	Oil-O-Matic...	19	18¼	18⅝	—1¼
385	Omnibus......	15	14¼	15	+½
25	Pa-Gas&Elec.	20	20	20	
230	Pick-Barthe pf	20½	19½	20½	
675	PinesWinterft	42	40	40½	—½
20	Public Serv ..	129	129	129	
50	do 6% pf ...	101	101	101	
35	do 7% pf ...	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	
10	PbSer,no par	129½	129½	129½	+½
10	Quaker Oats .	139	139	139	+2½
35	Quaker O pf .	106	106	106	+½
2770	RealSilkHose.	40¼	39	39½	—1¼
1210	Reo Motor....	20¼	19½	20	—¼
115	Ryan Car.....	13¼	13	13	—¼
60	SWGas&Epf..	96	95½	96	
245	Sprague-Sells.	30	29	30	+1
9300	Stewart-Warn	74⅜	71¾	72½	—2
1915	Swift&Co	112	111	111½	+½
3354	Swift Intl....	16	14¾	15½	+½
700	Tenn-P'ducts	11¼	11	11	—¼
330	Thompson JR	43¼	43	43¼	—¼
1295	UnCarbide&C	81	80	80¼	—1¾
425	Uni-Biscuit.	43½	42	42	—2¼
320	Uni Pa Board	25	24	24	—1½
125	UniLt&PwA.	15	14½	14½	+⅛
100	do "B"......	18	18	18	
66	do pfd A..	86	85½	85½	—¾
35	do pfd B..	45¼	45¼	45¼	—⅛
300	Uni Iron Wrk	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
885	US Gypsum.	140	135½	136	—2
125	do pf	115½	115	115	
75	Util P&Lt B	14½	14½	14½	
100	Vesta Bat'ry	12¾	11	12¾	
135	Wahl	9½	9½	9½	—¼
80	Wolff Mfg..	8	7¾	8	—¼
50	do ctfs	7½	7½	7½	
375	Wolv Cement	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
620	Wrigley	51¼	50	51	
640	Yates Mach.	28	27½	27⅝	—¼
63	Yel Tr&CCo.	25	25	25	—1
81	do pf	98	96½	98	+2⅜
580	Yellow Taxi..	44⅝	44	44¼	—¾

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$35000	CCR1st5s'27.	71¾	71	71¾	—4
5000	CGL&C5s.37.	101¾	101¾	101¾	
3000	CR1st5s'27..	71¾	71¼	71¼	—⅜
11000	CRSeA5s'27..	49	49	49	—¾
16000	CRSeB5s'27..	32	32	32	—1
2000	CE1st5s'43...	102¼	102¼	102¼	—½
3000	CrownW6s'45	98¾	98⅜	98¾	
3000	Hstn-Glf6s'31	97½	96	96	—1⅝
3000	MotDist6s'30	98¾	98⅜	98¾	
6000	NwnEl1st5s.	81	80½	81	
12000	Swft1st5s'44.	100⅝	100¼	100¼	—⅜

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1292	Abitibi Paper	73	72	72½	—¾
536	Asbes Corp .	100	100	100	—3
220	Bell Tel	135	135	135	—1½
30068	Brazilian Tr.	91⅝	86	89½	—2½
385	B E Steel...	1	¾	¾	—¼
520	do 1st pf...	14	11½	11½	—3½
785	do 2d pf...	2¾	2¼	2⅜	
1477	Brompton P.	30¼	30	30	—1
30	Canad C pf..	80	80	80	—1
382	Can Cement.	102	101¼	102	
780	Can SS	19	18½	19	
3955	do pf	69	66½	68	—1
9467	Cons Smelt .	194	184	187	—10½
341	Dom Glass .	95	94	95	—1
112	Dom Tex ...	90	90	90	—1
1377	Lauren Pap .	84	83	84	—½
50	Mackay Cos .	130½	130½	130½	—½
11816	Mont Pow ..	224	218⅞	223	
265	Price Bros .	65	64½	64½	—3½
698	Shawini P ..	181	179	180	—½
140	Smith Paper.	43	43	43	—2
186	do pf	96	96	96	+1
2605	Spanish Riv.	99	97½	97¾	—1¼
881	do pf	111	109	109	—2
335	Stl of Can....	100	99¼	99½	+⅜
175	Twin C R T.	69	68¼	68¾	—¼

BANKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
31	Commerce ..	220	217	220	
114	Montreal ...	258	257	257	—1
366	Royal	251½	250	250	—1½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$2800	War Ln '37.	103.75	103.60	103.60	—.15
13700	War Ln '31.	101.65	101.50	101.50	+.05
6800	Vict '27	101.40	101.35	101.40	+.15
87400	Vict '33	105.55	105.20	105.35	+.10
32600	Vict '34	103.60	103.30	103.45	+.05
38350	Vict '37	108.50	108.20	108.50	+.15
4200	Refund'40 ...	98.80	95.80	95.80	+.25
20500	do '43	101.90	101.60	101.90	+.30
5100	do '44	96.30	96.25	96.25	—.05
7800	do '46	96.00	95.80	95.90	—.10

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
325	Am Lndy Mch.	115⅝	114½	114½	—1½
60	Am Prod pf .	24¾	24¾	24¾	—¼
770	Am Roll Mill	51	49½	49⅞	—⅛
64	do pf	110	109½	110	+¼
25	AmSeedg Mch	29	29	29	—4
50	do 1st pf ..	67	67	67	—2
10	Am Thermos	15½	15½	15½	—2½
10	BuckeyeIncub	32	32	32	—1
33	Carey	180	180	180	—1
9	Carey pf	114	114	114	+2
100	Campbell(JB) Mfg pf ...	100¼	100¼	100¼	—2⅜
35	Champn Ctd pf.	111	110	111	1
242	ChurngoldCor	59	56½	57	—1½
50	City Ice&Fuel	24¼	24	24¼	—¼
72	Cooper nw pf.	101	101	101	+½
22	CNO & TP..	289	285	286¼	+1¼
12	Dalton Add M	65	65	65	
575	Eagle Picher	28	27⅜	28	—¼
	do pf	110	110	110	—1
2	Fay&Egan pf	70	60	60	—5
38	Formica Insul	24½	24½	24½	
180	Gibson Art...	38	37¾	37¾	—⅜
5	GloWern undp	90	90	90	—3¼
45	Gruen Watch	39	38¼	38½	—½
50	Hatfield pf ..	102	101½	101⅞	—1⅛
105	Kahn SE Son 1st pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¼
165	do partic ..	43	42¾	42¾	—¼
20	Kodel Rad pf	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+¼
1095	Kroker	120	113	119¾	+3
2	Kroger n pf.	111	111	111	—1
19	Little Miami	91	91	91	—1¼
5	Paragon con.	7	7	7	
407	Proc&Gamble.	155	150	151	—3½
119	do 6% pf..	114	113	113	—1⅜
112	Pure Oil 6%pf	95	95	95	
50	Pure O 8%pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+1⅜
10	Richardson .	140	140	140	—15
165	US Can pf...	102⅜	102	102⅜	+1⅜
53	US Ply Card.	137	136	136	—3
6	US Prt&Lpf.	100	99	99	—1
10	US Shoe pf...	47	47	47	

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
137	Cin&S Bel T.	83	82⅞	83	
944	Cin G&E.....	90½	89½	89⅝	—⅞
12	Cin Gas Tr..	117	117	117	+1
16	CN&C Lt&T.	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜	+¼
15	CN&C L&T pf	66	66	66	
95	Ohio B T pf.	109½	109¼	109½	+¾
476	Cin St Ry.....	33½	33	33	—⅜
25	Ohio Trac pf.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—4

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net chge
35	Am Bank...	164¾	163¼	163¼	
22924	Bancitaly Cr	79⅞	78	79⅜	+2⅝
20	B of Cal NA.	247	247	247	—1
2513	Bk of Italy..	435	437⅝	447⅞	+9⅛
5	Booth FE pf	97	97	97	+2
65	Cal Sug pf..	85	83½	83½	—1
150	Calamba Sug	65	64	64	—1
2100	Calif Copper	1.25	1.10	1.25	+.12½
20	Cal O Pw pf.	102½	102¼	102⅛	+⅛
1925	Cater Trac...	121½	119⅝	120	—1¾
15	C Co G&Elpf	92½	92½	92½	—½
10	CroK1stN Bk.	306	306	306	+5
198	EBayWatApf	94⅜	93¾	94¼	
255	Em Corp The	27⅛	37	37⅛	+⅜
5360	Fageol Mtrs	6½	5½	6	+1
315	Fed Tgh Co..	10½	10	10⅛	—⅝
97	Fire Fund Ins	92½	91¾	92	—¼
660	Foster & Klei	11½	11¼	11½	
14	French A Bk.	230	230	230	
25	Gen Pet pf..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
950	Gen Pet	60⅛	59	60	+¼
537	Gt Gest P pf.	101⅝	101	101¼	—½
250	Kaiku F&P F	10	7½	7½	+1¼
35	Hale Bros Sto	36	36	36	
13	Haw P'apple	50	50	50	
160	H F&M Ins	35¾	35¾	35¾	+¼
1775	Hono Con Oil	39¾	38	38	—1¾
40	Humboldt B.	350	350	350	
195	Hunt B PacA	25	24¼	25	
150	Ills P GlassA	22¾	22½	22¾	+¼
152	KeySyT pr pf	81	80½	81	+1
94	KeySysTr pf	49	45	45	+5
176	L A G&El pf	96	95½	96	—1¼
800	MagnavoxCo	.95	.85	.86	+.01
210	Magnin I....	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	—⅛
1300	Marine Corp	1.40	1.37½	1.40	+.02½
50	Nor Am I pf	93	93	93	
25	Nor Am Inv.	102	102	102	—1
2510	No Am Oil..	40	39¼	39½	—½
150	Oahu Sugar.	31½	30½	30½	
50	Paauhau S P	11	11	11	—1½
1425	PGas&Elstpf	98⅜	97⅞	98¼	+¾
1830	PacG&El.....	122½	120¾	120¾	—2⅜
60	PLightC6%pf	95¾	95½	95¾	+¼
2700	Pacific Oil..	55⅜	55	55	—1½
2150	PO "ex Sch"	1.20	1.12½	1.20	+.07½
230	Pac T&T pf.	101½	101	101¼	—¼
210	PacTel&Tel .	119	119	119	—½
196	Pa Co Inc pf.	116	115¼	115½	—1½
114	Paraf Co Inc	94	94	94	—½
10	SF Sac RR pf	20	20	20	—2
110	SJLt&P p pf.	104	103½	104	+½
5	SJL&PA7%pf	100	100	100	+2¾
50	S J L & P....	43	43	43	
145	SchlesinBFpf	93	92	92	—½
1955	Schles'erBFA	24⅞	24	24	+½
30	ShellUn O pf.	104½	104¼	104½	+4¾
2610	Shell Un Oil	25¼	24⅝	24¾	—⅝
10	Sher&C7%pf.	95	95	95	—½
20	S Pac El pf	85½	85½	85½	+2⅛
1291	So Pac	100½	98¾	99½	—1
85	Spe Fl Co pf	94½	94½	94½	+¼
10	Sperry Fl Co	51	51	51	—2
10	Spr Val Wat.	104½	104½	104½	+½
900	Stand OofCal	56	55	55	—¾
200	Tex Cons Oil	.50	.50	.50	
4305	Un Oil As..	45¾	45	45⅛	—¾
5210	Un Oil of Cal	43¾	42⅝	42¾	—⅞
25	Un Sugar pf	27	27	27	
30	Union Sugar	23	23	23	
590	United Oil..	61	60½	60½	—1½
1200	US Petroleum	1.65	1.55	1.55	—.05
30	WalaACoLtd.	31	29½	29½	—1½
65	WAmFin pf	9	8¾	9	
1091	Yel&CheckerC	9⅝	9	9¼	
205	ZelPap6%pf.	96½	96	96	—½
2685	ZellerbackCor	25⅞	25	25	—½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net chge
$7000	AssdOil6s'35..	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+⅛
1000	C G&EG5s33.	100½	100½	100½	+¼
7000	CalG&EU5s37.	101¼	101	101⅛	—⅛
1000	Cal&H S7s37.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	
5000	CityI Co5s'34.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
53000	EBaW5½s46.	103¾	103½	103½	
2000	InsE6s'27-44.	97½	97½	97½	
3000	KS1st m6s38	87½	87½	87½	+¾
2000	KeySysrf5s38	77¼	77¼	77¼	—¼
5000	LAE Co5s'28.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+½
3000	LAG&E5½49.	102	101⅞	102	+½
1000	LAGs&E6s42.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+¼
1000	LosARwy5s'38	94½	94¼	94½	—½
9000	MktStRy7s40	98¼	98¼	98¼	+¼
9000	Mil&Lux6s45.	100	99⅞	99⅞	+¼
24000	Mil&Lux7s35	98½	98⅛	98½	—½
22000	NaCoCal6s35	58½	57½	58	+½
1000	NoCalPC5s48.	100¼	100¼	100¼	—1⅜
5000	OrpT&R6s'46.	102	101¾	102	
21000	PacG&E5s42	100	99⅝	100	+¼
1000	PG&EC5½52.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+⅜
3000	PG&EB6s41...	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	—⅛
28000	PacT&T5s'37..	101¼	101	101¼	—⅛
1000	PT&T rf5s52.	100¾	100¾	100⅝	—⅛
2000	PCoIn7½s'42.	106¼	106¼	106¼	+¼
5000	SElG&Rt5s27.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
15000	SpFlour6%'42	98	98	98	—¼
25000	SValW5s'43..	100	99¾	99¾	—¼
5000	UnOilCal5s31.	100⅞	100½	100⅞	+⅛
1000	UnOilCal6s42.	105	105	105	+½
3000	UiOil con6½s	98¾	98¼	98¾	—½
2000	WPacRR5s46.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—¼

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
282	Americam	.198	195	198	+3
9361	Bancitaly ..	79⅝	77½	79¼	+2½
217	Bk of Italy.	450	436	449	+12
20	Calif Bk	.332	332	332	+2
534	Cal Del Fm	10	8½	9	—1
10	Cit Nat Bk.	380	380	380	
3	F&M Nt B.	455	455	455	
2	First N Bk.	400	400	400	+5
25	Fos & Kle	11½	11½	11½	
311	Gilmore Oil	11	11	11	
400	Globe G&M.	57	56¼	56¾	+¼
5	dwo pf ..	98½	98½	98½	+¼
15	Goodyr T pf	93	93	93	+1
36	Goody Tx pf	93	92¼	93	+1
7	Hellman B..	255	255	255	
15	Hender'n P.	75	75	75	
2600	Holly Dev.	1.63	1.63	1.63	
12071	Julian Pet..	5½	4¾	4⅞	—¾
1525	do pf	17½	15¾	16½	—1
15360	L A Inv...	3.19	3.15	3.15	
250	Marine	1.39	1.37½	1.37½	—.02½
100	Masc O.	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½	+.02½
38	Rio Gr O..	88	87	88	
147	SJL&P prpf.	104	103½	103¾	+¼
30	do 7% pf.	100⅛	100½	100½	
200	So Cal Ed.	118	117	117	—1½
621	do $25 par	29¾	29	29⅜	—⅜
1	do Orig pf.	128	128	128	
60	do Ori pf n	32¾	32¾	32¾	
380	do 6% pf ..	99¾	99½	99¾	+¼
546	do 6% pf n	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+⅛
224	do 7% pf .	111½	110⅜	111½	+¾
60	do 7% pf n	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	+¼
52	S C G 6%pf	97	96⅜	96⅜	
163	S C G 7%pf.	103¼	101¼	103	+1½
861	Un Oil Asso	45¼	44¾	44¾	—1
1717	United Oil..	61	60½	60¾	—⅝
126175	Wn Lead...	74	.50	.70	+.09

BONDS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$2000	E By W 6'42.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	
40000	Gen Pet 5'40.	99	99	99	
12000	LA G 5½'49.	102¼	102¼	102¼	
9000	Pac E R 5'42	92¾	92¾	92¾	
26000	SJL&P B 6'50.	104½	104½	104½	
2000	do C 6'50..	105	105	105	
67000	S Cal E 6'43.	104¼	104	104	
10000	S Cal G 5½'52	99¾	99¾	99¾	
8500	do 6'58	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
17000	Un Oil 6½'35	98¾	98¾	98¾	
22000	Wn St G 6'47.	100½	100½	100½	

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
55	A M Byers pf.	100	99¾	100	+2
100	Am Vit Prod	30¾	30	30	—1
14	Am W Gl pf.	109	109	109	
10	Am WGM pf	87½	87½	87½	—1⅜
2230	Ark Nat Gas.	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
55	Blaw Know .	50	50	50	
10	Carnegie Met	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
320	Devonian Oil.	13	12½	12¾	+½
10	J & L Stl pf.	115½	115½	115½	+½
1416	Lone Star G	32	31	32	
95	Nat Fire Pr	12	12	12	—1¼
560	do pf	34½	33¼	33½	—1½
2604	Ohio F Corp	34⅛	33¾	34	
200	Fed Met vtc.	17¾	17¾	17¾	—4¾
300	Houston G Gs	6	6	6	
1780	Okla Nat Gas	29¾	29¼	29¾	+⅝
80	Pgh P Glass.	285	280	285	+4
100	Pgh Stl Fdry	30	30	30	+1
25	Salt Ck Con.	8½	8½	8½	+½
264	Stand San ..	103½	101¾	101⅞	—1⅛
50	*do pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	—¾
50	U S Glass...	17	17	17	
10	W Pen Ry pf	92	92	92	
95	W Air Br....	112	112	112	—2¾
135	West E&M ..	67	66¾	66¾	—⅜
246	Bk Pgh NA..	180	174	180	+17
80	First N Bk..	325	310	310	—10
10	Pbg Trust ..	225	225	225	+5

BONDS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$2000	P McK & C5	96¼	96¼	96¼	—1

*Ex-dividend.

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1967	Arundel	32⅛	32	32¼	
175	B & O	87	86½	86½	—2⅛
157	B Trust	136	136	136	
510	Cit Nat Bk.	47½	47	47	—¾
1180	Com Credit..	29⅞	29	29	
68	do pf	24	24	24	
102	Cons Pow ..	50	49	49½	—½
239	Cons Coal ..	39	37½	37½	—⅜
1750	Delion Tire..	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
822	E Rol Mill..	32½	31	31½	—1½
55	F&Deposit ...	119	118	118	—1
125	Benesch	38½	38¼	38¼	—¾
216	Mfrs Fin	56	54	55	—1⅛
249	do pf	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+¼
295	Mcht Nt Bk .	27	26⅜	26⅜	+¼
279	Mid Cont Pet	31⅜	30⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
952	New Ams Cas	50	50	50	
245	Old Town ..	13¼	13	13	—⅛
178	USF&G	197	196¼	197	+1
1195	Un Rys	18¼	17½	17½	—¾

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$5000	Un Rys 4s '49	70¾	70⅝	70¾	
12000	do inc 4s'49	49½	49	49	—1
11000	do 6s '49 ..	95	94½	95	+⅛
14000	Cons 4½s '43	98¼	98	98	—¼
2300	Water 4s '58	98	97	97	—1
10200	Sewerage 4'61	98½	98¼	98½	+⅛
17000	Con 4½s '54	98⅛	98	98	

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Almal Sugar	21½	21½	21½	
do pf	87	87	87	
Ideal Cement	73	73	73	—½
do pf	107	107	107	+1
Holly Sug	34	34	34	
do pf	79	78	78	—2
Brt West Sug.......	94½	91	92	—3
do pf	111	110	110	+1
Mtn Sts T & T.....	114	113	114	
Nev Cal pf.......	94	92	94	+2½
Holly Oil	5	5	5	
Hump Corp	26	26	26	—½
Mtn Prod	25.02	24¾	24.85	—.13
New Brad	6¼	6.12	6.12	
Salt Crk Cons.....	8½	8½	8½	
Salt Crk Prod.....	31½	30¾	30¾	—½

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Colo Hgys 5s......	105	105	105	
Denv Sch 5s......	105	105	105	
Den Nat 4½ opt 28.	100	100	100	
Denv Tr 1st 6s 27..	98	98	98	
DG&E1st&RSF 5s..	98	98	98	
DG&E&RSF 5s ...	91	91	91	
Nev CEIC 6sA'46..	101½	101	101½	+½
do 6s B '50....	101½	101	101½	+½

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4625	Silv Kg Cl	8.10	6.10	8.05	+.65
600	Mammoth.	2.85	2.82½	2.82½	+.22½
940	Park Utah	6.10	5.95	5.95	+.15
4695	Walker ..	.75	.44	.53	—.23
	— Cardiff ..	.50	.50	.50	
2025	Tint Std.	13.00	12.12½	12.25	+.25
100	Keystone.	.45	.45	.45	+.05

ATCHISON'S TRAFFIC GAINS

Freight traffic increased last week on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, loadings amounting to 35,414 cars, compared with 32,368 in the corresponding period last year.

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
20	Am Cred Ind	53	52½	52½	+½
25	Am Invest 'B'	14	14	14	
110	Best-Cly Co..	60½	59	60½	
13	Boatmen's Bk	159	158	158	—2
205	Boyd-W sh..	38½	38¼	38¼	—⅜
370	Brown Shoe..	34	31	31½	—3½
105	do pf	109	109	109	
1	Century Elec.	116	116	116	+1
35	Cer-td P 1 pf.	101	101	101	+½
65	do 2d pf...	85	85	85	—10
468	Con Ld&Z 'A'.	25	23	24	—1
14	Curlee Cloth..	102	102	102	+½
255	Ely&W D G.	29½	29	29¼	—¼
70	do 2d pf..	87½	87	87	
20	Em Elc pf...	103	103	103	+¾
405	Fult Ir Wks.	22	21	21	—1
5	do pf	94	94	94	—3
30	Ham Br Sh..	45½	45	45	—1
70	HLHussRefCo	34	34	34	—1
100	Huttig S&D..	33½	33¼	33½	—½
31	do pf	102	101½	101½	—½
100	Hyd Pr Brk.	3¾	3¾	3¾	+¼
112	do pf	86¾	86	86	—1
1448	Internat Sh...	148	135	141	—9
32	do pf	109½	109	109	—½
100	Johans Br Sh.	32	32	32	
15	John-St&ShS.	60	58	58	—2
10	Mercantile Tr	420	420	420	
502	Mo Portld C.	57½	52½	56	+4
62	Nat Bk Com.	170	165	170	+2
86	Nat Candy ..	76	73½	76	+2½
30	Pedigo-WebSh	30	30	30	—3
268	PolarWI&F'A'	33	32	32½	—½
365	Rice-Stix DG.	22⅛	21⅞	22	
15	do 2d pf...	101	100½	100½	+½
20	St L Am 'A'.	52	52	52	+2
270	St L Car pf..	95	90	94	—1
65	St L Ind Pck.	25¾	25⅝	25¾	—¼
2442½	*StL Pb Sv	18	17¼	17¾	
85	Scruggs-V-B.	25½	25½	25½	+½
180	Sec Invest....	43	41½	43	+3
550	Sheff Steel....	25	24	25	+¼
50	Sieloff Pack..	19	19	19	—1
100	Skour E I'A'.	49	49	49	—½
62	SowstnBT pf.	113½	113¼	113¼	+¼
65	Stix B&Ful..	30	30	30	+¼
40	Un Railways.	.10	.10	.10	
540	Wagner Elec.	23½	21½	23½	+1
40	do pf	73	73	73	—1
150	Wm Walt&Co	42¾	42½	42¾	+⅝
5	do pf	105	105	105	+1

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$1000	Am Bak 6s...	100	100	100	+¼
3000	Hous O 6½s.	100	100	100	
5000	Mo-Edison 5s.	100	100	100	
13000	StL&S g m5cd	81½	81½	81½	
17000	Un Rys 4s...	77½	77½	77½	—½
10000	do 4s cd...	77½	77½	77½	
7000	Wag Elec 7s.	100¼	100	100	—¼

*New listing.

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45	Am F & H pf	106	106	106	+2
160	Am Multigr..	20¼	20	20	—⅛
50	Buckeye Incu	32	32	32	
340	Central Stl..	64	63½	63⅝	+⅛
111	Cent Stl pf...	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+⅛
703	City Ice & Fu	24½	24	24½	+½
100	Clark Fred G	3¼	3¼	3¼	
53	Clev-Cliffs Ir.	75	75	75	+1
174	C E Ill 6% pf	107	106½	106½	+½
85	Cleve Ry	95⅛	95	95⅛	+⅛
40	Cleve Trust..	292	292	292	—1
165	Clev W Mills.	30½	30	30	
30	Edw Wm pf..	99	99	99	+2½
110	Faultless Rub	37¼	36	37¼	+2¾
65	Firest 6% pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	
86	Firest 7% pf.	98	97¾	97¾	—1¼
19	Glidden P pf.	88½	88½	88½	
15	Goodyear	30½	30½	30½	—1¼
20	Grasselli Chm	124	121	121	—3¾
49	Grass Ch pf.	102½	102½	102½	
174	Greif Bros ..	39	37	37	—3
10	Guardian Tr.	256	256	256	+4
255	Hanna 1st pf.	49¾	49⅛	49⅛	—⅞
20	India Tire ...	160	159	160	
1325	Indust Rayon	14⅛	12	13	+1¼
34	Interlake SS.	94½	94	94	—1½
185	Jaeger Mach.	26⅜	26	26	—½
51	Lake Erie Blt	10½	10½	10½	—½
538	Miller Rub pf	102	101⅜	102	+¼
50	Nat Acme ...	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅜
88	Nat Refining.	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+⅜
108	NOPr&L6%pf	76	76	76	—¼
268	Ohio Bell pf..	109¼	109¼	109¼	+¼
165	Ohio Brass B	76	75	75	—1½
82	Ohio Br pf ...	102⅛	102	102⅛	+⅛
100	Otis Steel	9¼	9	9	—1
409	Paragon Refg	7	6½	6½	—½
1744	Peerless Mot.	29⅞	25½	25½	—3
150	River R Pap	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
440	Seiberling Ru	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
106	Sherwin-Wms	40	39½	39½	—1
37	Sher Wms pf	108	107½	107½	+½
386	Std Txt A pf	40	38	40	—1
169	Std Txt B pf	19	18	18	—6
2373	Stearns Mot.	7¼	6¾	7¼	+¼
50	Steel Prod...	90	90	90	
281	Telling-B V..	38	37½	37½	—½
50	Tol-Ed P pf.	115	115	115	
1247	Trumbull Stl	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
203	Trumb Stl pf	66	65½	65½	—2½
80	Union Metal..	41⅜	41	41	—½
170	Union Mtge..	62	50	50	—12
52	Un Mtg 1st pf	83	83	83	+1
50	Un Mtg 2d pf	82½	82	82	+1
95	Un Trust	220	219	220	+1
100	White Motor..	55¼	55¼	55¼	
52	White Sec pf.	107½	107½	107½	+1

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
6062	Amer Stores.	66¾	63¾	65	+¼
360	Bel Tel Pa pf	112½	112	112	+¼
630	Cong Nairn..	15	14¾	14¾	—½
750	Dodge Bros..	28	27	27	—2½
325	Genl Mtrs....	133	129	129	—3⅜
480	Hud Mtrs.....	68⅜	66	67	—1¾
1383	Ins Co N A..	53	51½	52⅛	—½
461	Lake Sup ...	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1747	Leh Nav	109	106½	106⅞	—1⅜
280	Lit Bros	25¾	25½	25½	—⅝
21400	Penn R R.....	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	—⅜
1078	Phila Co.....	74½	72¼	73⅝	—⅜
43981	Phil El	47½	44½	45¾	—1
2258	Phil E P rcpts	4⅞	4½	4⅝	—½
420	Reading Co...	84⅜	83	83⅜	—2⅜
4637	Stanley Co...	64	57	57	
1075	Ton Bel	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
17545	nU Gas Imp.	100	94	97	—3
527	Un Trac	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	+⅛
612	Un States Stl.	122¾	121	122⅝	—1⅛

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$24400	AG&E 5s '07	96	91	91	—2½
42300	El&Peo 4s'45.	61½	59	61	—½
11000	Int Rys 4s'43.	55	55	55	
5000	Key Tel 5s'35.	92½	92	92½	—¼
1000	Leh NC 4½'24	90	90	90	—9
34000	PhilEP 5½'72.	102¼	101⅞	102¼	+⅛
32000	Phil E1st5s'66.	103⅜	103	103⅜	+⅛
18000	do 5s '60...	103	102⅝	103	+1
6000	do 5½s '47.	107⅜	107¼	107¼	
5500	do 5½s '53.	107½	107	107¼	
9500	do 6s '41...	107½	107½	107½	
100	Un R 4s tc'49.	62	62	62	
3000	York Ry 5s'37	96	96	96	+½

HARTFORD

STOCKS

Fire Companies

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Aetna	560	540	550	
Automobile	275	275	275	
Hartford	490	470	480	—25
National	720	700	710	
Phoenix	535	525	535	+10
Rossia	88	86½	88	—2

Life Companies

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Aetna	615	580	600	+20
Aetna Casualty ...	675	675	675	+25
Hfd. Steam Boiler..	675	625	675	
Travelers	1065	1025	1050	+20

Public Utilities

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Conn. Lt&Pw8%pf.	120	117	120	
Conn. Power	260	260	260	
Conn. Lt&Pw7%pf.	112	109	112	
Hfd. City Gas pf...	43	43	43	
Hfd. City Gas	61	60	61	—1
Hfd. Elec Light....	290	275	290	+15

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Am Hardware	80	79	80	—1
Am Silver	29	27	29	
BigelowHfdCarpet.	86	84	85	—2
Colts	29	27	28	—1
Eagle Lock	100	90	98	—2
Int. Silver	96	92	95	
Niles-Bement-Pond	21	18	20	—2
Peck,Stow&Wilcox	25	23	25	
Scoville	235	225	235	
Stanley Works	79	77	79	+1
Torrington	61	60	60	—2

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
20	Am Lt&Trac.	207	207	207	
275	Auto Body..	2½	2⅛	2½	+¼
880	Bohn Alum.	14⅛	13½	13½	—⅝
788	Columbia Sug	4	4	4	
225	Contl Motor.	10½	10½	10½	—¼
3090	C G Spr Bmp	11¼	9½	11	+1⅜
610	D&C Navgn.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
1500	Det Edison..	130	128	130	+¾
200	Fedl Truck.	41	40¼	40¼	—2
58	Ford M Can.	480	455	480	+30
100	Gemmer Cl A	36½	36½	36½	
735	Gen Neces..	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
250	Hall Lamp..	15	15	15	—⅝
100	H'man pf A	35	35	35	+⅜
100	Kawneer npv	31	31	31	—½
250	Mich Sugar.	3½	3½	3½	
1600	Motor Wheel	26	25½	25½	—2¼
20	Muller BkClA	28¼	28¼	28¼	
100	Natl Grocer	6	6	6	
5879	Packard Mot	35½	33½	34½	—1
2850	Paige Det..	17⅞	15	15	—3½
212	Park Rustp'f	13	12½	12½	—½
183	do pf.....	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
2521	Reo Mot	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	—¼
60	Riv Raisin Pa	7	7	7	
830	Timken Axle	9¼	9	9	—¼
9	do pf	95½	95½	95½	—1¼
300	Truscon Steel	24	23¾	23⅞	+⅝
1197	US Radiator	39	38¼	38½	

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the Week Ended May 8, 1926

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
200	Aero Sppply	15	15	15	—2⅜
200	do B	9	8½	8½	+½
110	AlphaPortC.	120	119¾	120	—7¼
400	AluminmCo n	64	63	63	—2
100	do pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+¼
500	Amal Leath	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	+¾
400	do pf	82	80	82	+2
200	AmCyanamA	40	39½	39½	—½
700	do B	36½	36	36½	—2½
200	AmElec ctfs	10⅝	10½	10½	—½
100	Am Multigr	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
11700	Am Rayon..	30	20½	22¼	—7¾
180	Am Roll M.	51	51	51	+1
180	Am Seating.	275	254	275	+5
400	AmThread pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	
200	AmWrit Pa	.50	.50	.50	—.25
1700	Atl Fr & Su	1	1	1	
700	Auburn Auto	52¼	49	50	—5
60	Babck & Wil.	117	114	115	—8
100	Borden new.	93	93	93	—½
300	Bliss EW nw	19	18	18⅞	—¼
200	Bloomg'dale	27½	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅝
700	do pf	103½	103	103	—⅞
100	Bridgept M.	8½	8½	8½	—½
1800	Brillo Mfg..	8½	7	8½	+1
1000	do A	20⅝	20	20½	+½
2100	Brill A new	38	35	35¾	—3⅞
1000	do B new..	18	15⅝	15⅝	—3⅜
300	Bucyrus ...	206	200	200	—5
10	Bur'ghsAd M.	105½	105½	105½	—¼
12300	Can Dry...	49¼	48	49	
4900	Car Lt&Pw	2½	2⅛	2½	+¼
2100	Centrl Pipe	18	17	17⅛	—⅞
100	Celluloid ...	23½	23½	23½	
100	Cen Ind&W	12½	12½	12½	
100	CGSpg&B..	12	12	12	
2000	Chi Nip A	43	43½	42⅞	+⅛
600	do B ctfs	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—⅛
500	CohnHMarx	23	21½	23	—¼
300	C & Alkman	34½	34	34	—¼
600	do pf	98⅜	97¼	98⅜	+⅜
600	Con Dairy P	3¾	3½	3½	—¼
200	Cop PrA ww	18½	18½	18½	+½
8200	Consol Lau	22⅝	22	22¼	
4600	Cont Bak A	82	79	79½	—3¼
30800	do B	12¾	11¾	12	—⅞
1900	do pf.....	92⅝	91	91	—1¼
600	Courtaulds..	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	—3¼
1000	Cuneo Press	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	—1⅛
100	do A	47⅛	47	47	—1
100	do A	47⅛	47	47	—1
800	Curtis Aero.	17	15¼	17	+1¾
100	do pf	77	77	77	—¾
700	De Forest R	2¾	2½	2¾	
300	Doehler D C	12¾	12¾	12¾	
900	DkHA p wts	20¼	20	20¼	—¼
200	Dom Stores	59	57	57	—1½
1300	DubilierC&R	6¼	5	6	+1½
6500	Durant Mo.	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
4400	Duz A ctfs..	12	10	11½	+1¼
300	do A	11	11	11	—½
200	EitingSchild	33½	33½	33½	—½
200	Emporium.	37	36¾	37	+¼
300	Estey We, A	27½	27	27	+⅜
5400	Fag Mo N.	6¾	5¼	6	+½
60	Fajardo Sg.	137	135	137	—1
400	Fed Fin B..	11¾	11	11⅝	—⅜
200	do A	30¾	30	30¾	—¼
400	Fed Metals	17¾	17½	17¾	+¾
1400	FoundCA wi	18½	17⅝	18	—1
200	Film Insp..	4½	4½	4½	+⅜
210	F'oneT&Rpf	98½	97¾	98½	—⅜
350	FordMCan...	519	460	502	+32
2000	F TheatreA	23	22	22½	—½
400	Franklin Mf	23⅜	22½	22½	+¼
50	do pf	79⅞	79½	79⅞	—2⅜
500	Forhan A..	15½	15⅜	15½	
1200	Freed-E Ra	5⅝	4¼	5⅝	+1⅝
19100	F'man Co..	24¾	22	23¼	—⅛
3600	Garod	5	4	4½	—½
8400	Gen Bak 'A'	52	50½	51	—1⅜
29900	do 'B'	6½	5¾	6	—½
74000	Gen Elec n.	81¼	78⅜	78¾	—2⅜
200	Gen Ice Cr.	49	48⅞	49	—¼
3600	Gillette S R	94	92¼	93¼	—1
9000	Glen Alden.	171	160	161	—2½
3600	Goodyr Tire.	32	30½	31	—1
100	Griffith "A"	1	1	1	—⅛
500	Grimes Rad.	1½	1½	1½	
800	Hap Candy.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
400	Hazeltine ..	11	10¼	10½	—½
60	Hercules P .	112	112	112	—1
200	Hellman pr.	32	31½	31½	+¼
200	Heyden Ch.	1¼	1¼	1¼	+¼
400	Hires "A" ..	24	23¾	24	
500	Hollander A	28½	28	28¼	+½
20	Horn & Hard.	111	111	111	+1
5000	Indus Rayon	13⅞	11¾	13	+1
300	Inter Cono .	3	3	3	+1
250	Int Silver .	96	93	96	—¼
225	Johns-M ..	139	137¾	137¾	—2
100	Krus & Krus	16	16	16	—1
300	Landover H.	9¼	9	9	—⅜
200	Land Co Fla	27¼	25⅝	27¼	+⅜
200	La Salle Uni	9¼	9¼	9¼	—¼
9600	Leh V Coal	42	40	41⅝	+1⅝
210	Libby-O ..	145¼	143	143	—2
100	Marconi L .	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
700	Mesabi Iron.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	Metro Ch S	28	28	28	—2
400	Midland P..	45	44	44	
200	Midvale Co .	22½	21⅛	21⅛	—2⅞
400	Motion P pf	25	25	25	
100	Mu-Rad Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
200	Moore DF A	64⅜	64	64	
2000	Music Mastr	.20	.12	.12	—.14
100	Natl Leather	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
200	Nelson H ...	23	22½	22½	—1
200	Neptune Met	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
600	Pac Stl Boil.	11⅞	11	11⅝	—½
600	Pender Gr A	43	43	43	+⅜
100	Pender Gr B	23¼	23¼	23¼	
3100	Pk(A)Betfwl	10¼	10	10¼	
120	Pts&LkErie	151⅞	146½	146½	—5½
100	Peo Drg Sto	26½	26½	26½	+1½
200	Prac&Gam n	151	150	150	—4
200	Pratt & Lmb	52¼	52	52	—1½
200	Prophy Brsh	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
300	PurityB ClA	39½	39	39½	
1400	PurityB ClB	29⅛	25¼	27	—3
140	PurityB pf..	96½	96	96	—½
200	Pyrene Mfg.	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
700	Rnd Kdx n.	38¼	36⅞	38¾	+1¼
800	Reo Motor..	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	—⅛
100	Rem Type A	32¼	32¼	32¼	—2⅝
200	RepMotTr ct	6¼	6	6	—⅛
2600	Rickenb Mot	4½	4	4	—½
200	RichRad nw	16½	16⅛	16½	—¾
70	RyalBPo pf.	101	100	100½	+½
20	SftyCH&L..	126½	126½	126½	—1¼
2300	Serv-El A ..	23¼	21⅞	22⅜	—½
400	do ct of dp	22	21	21⅞	—1½
200	Schwb (B) A	11	11	11	—1½
100	Shrd Wh nwi	48	48	48	+1
200	StRegPaper.	50⅛	48¼	48¼	—1⅜
200	Sieber Rub..	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+⅜
300	Silica Gel ..	17⅛	17	17	—1
1270	Singer Mfg.	326	295	305	—20
500	Singer Mf Lt	6	5	5	—1
300	SniaVisc rcts	12	12	12	
100	SothnI&UtA	25	25	25	—½
200	Stanley new.	66½	58½	58½	+10¼
1400	Stnd Pub A.	14⅞	14¼	14¼	—¼
800	Std Tnk Car	9	9	9	+½
7100	Stutz Mot Cr	28½	23⅛	27⅜	+¼
100	Stoorck & Co	39½	39½	39½	—½
100	StrmCrlTl n	34	34	34	
200	Swift & Co..	111½	111	111	—1
5800	Swift Int ...	16	14½	15½	+½
1000	ThompsonRd	1½	1¼	1½	
500	TobPdExp...	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
200	ToddShipyd..	29⅞	29	29	—1
1800	Trn-LDLPSA	8⅝	7½	7⅞	—½
220	TubArSilkB	.172	167½	167½	—7½
1000	TrumbullStl.	10⅞	10¼	10¼	—⅛
200	TungSolLmp.	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
200	do A.......	18	17½	17½	—½
200	UnElCoal....	27	25¼	25¼	—3¾
900	USLt&Ht,nw.	22½	21	21	—2¼
600	do pf.......	6⅞	6	6⅛	—⅜
100	USDairyB...	14	14	14	—3¼
300	USRubRec...	15⅛	15	15	—⅞
100	USStoresA...	18	18	18	—5
300	UniversalPic	33	32	33	+2½
4700	VanCpPg,pf.	27	21½	26⅝	+5⅛
600	VicTalkMach	81	77	81	+1
300	WAutoSppfw	27	26⅜	27	+½
100	Wolver'nCem	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1200	WhiteSMpf..	46¼	46	46	—¾
3200	YellowTxNY.	17	16	16⅛	—1⅛

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1900	AmGas&E...	73	72	72½	—⅛
300	do pf......	91½	91½	91½	+¼
400	AmLt&Tr ...	209½	201½	208	+2
25	do pf	106½	106½	106½	+¼
5500	AmPw&L,n..	54	51⅞	53	—1⅜
430	do pf......	93½	93⅜	93¼	—¼
800	AmSuperpwA	23½	22⅜	22¾	—1
1100	do B.......	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	—⅝
100	do pr pf....	24½	24½	24½	
2300	AssoG&EA...	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	+⅜
200	BlackstnVGE	92½	92½	92½	—1½
2000	BklynCityRR	7¼	7	7¼	
4200	Buff,Niag&E.	28⅞	26	27	+1½
100	do pf.......	24¼	24¼	24¼	—¼
100	Cent St El, n	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—6⅞
20	do pf	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	—3⅜
10	Cmwlth Ed..	139	139	139	—2
10200	Cmwlth P, n	34⅝	32½	34	
500	do pf	85½	84⅜	85½	+½
75	do war......	39	38⅜	39	—2½
2700	CGas, Balt, n	50⅛	49	50	
11600	ElB&Sh Sec.	68⅜	65½	66½	—2½
790	do pf	107⅞	107	107⅛	+⅛
5900	Elec Inv ...	36⅞	34⅛	35	—2
400	Empire Pow	22	21	22	—½
2800	Engrs P S..	22½	21⅝	22½	+⅜
500	do 6% pf...	99¼	98½	99	+1⅜
100	do fp pf...	99	99	99	+1
1200	do pf	89¼	86	89¼	+3¼
100	Gen Gas B, n	30	30	30	—2⅞
400	Gen P Serv.	12¾	12¼	12¼	—¼
50	do pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+¾
100	GeorLtP&Ry	72	72	72	+2
100	H&EUtil. pf	69	69	69	
500	Int Util B..	5¾	5	5½	
8800	LehPSCon,n	13½	12⅝	13⅛	—⅛
1600	MidWestUtil	110	108½	108⅝	—3¼
370	do pr lien.	114⅜	114	114⅜	+½
130	do pf	104½	104	104	
13300	do rts	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
1100	Mohawk Val	35	34½	34½	—½
2400	Moh'k Hud P	24	22	23	—⅞
100	NarraganEL	77	77	77	—2
550	NatP&Lt pf.	99½	99	99	—½
1200	Nat El P, A	21½	20¾	21½	
500	NatPbSvc, A	19	18⅝	19	—1¼
200	NevColElec..	20	20	20	—3
1000	N E Pow, n	54	54	54	—6
60	New E T&T.	113	113	113	+½
125	NY Tel pf...	112⅝	112½	112⅝	+⅛
4800	Nor O Pow.	14½	13⅛	13⅜	—1¼
300	N Ont L&P..	73	72¾	72¾	
7900	N East Pow.	20⅛	19⅝	20	
1400	Nor St Pow.	103	100	102	—½
160	do pf	102½	101	102½	+1½
400	Phila Elec..	46½	46½	46½	+3⅜
110	Pa Wat&Pw.	142	140	140	—5
400	Pug Sd P&L	49	48½	48½	—1½
2900	Sierra P E.	27⅞	25	27½	+2½
250	So Cal Ed...	117½	116¼	116½	—1⅞
1000	do new wi.	29⅜	29	29	—¾
50	do pf B...	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
200	So Cit Ut ctf	28	28	28	+⅜
70	Sown BT pf.	113½	113	113½	+⅜
8700	SoestnP&L n	28	25½	26⅛	—2
700	do pref pf.	65	63⅛	63½	—½
6700	do war.....	8¾	8	8	—¾
300	So G&P A..	23	22½	23¼	
100	Std P&Lt A.	18	18	18	—5
500	Tampa El n.	63⅞	57	63⅞	+7
12500	Un G&Imp..	101	93⅜	97	—2⅝
58800	Un L&P A n.	15⅛	12½	14⅜	+⅞
2100	Util P&L B.	15¾	14⅝	15¼	+½
20	West Pow pf	93	93	93	—2

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
600	Anglo-Am ..	17¼	16⅝	16⅜	—1⅜
400	do vtc dep.	16½	16	16	—1¼
200	Atlan Lobos	1¾	1¾	1¾	
100	do pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10	Borne-Scry .	236	236	236	+1
200	Buckeye PL.	53½	53	53	
100	Chesbr Mfg.	67	67	67	—¾
12500	Continent'l n	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—¾
120	Cumbld PL.	115½	114	115	+3½
100	Eureka P L	49	47¾	47¾	—1¼
100	Gal Sig ...	21½	20¼	20¼	—¼
130	do old pf.	86	83¼	86	+5⅞
150	do new pf	86	83⅛	85	+2
22100	Humble	65½	63¼	63¾	—2½
10100	do n wi .	65½	63¼	63¾	—½
40	Illinois P L.	144	143½	143¾	—¾
13300	Imp O Can.	36	33¾	34¾	
39900	Inter Pet ..	33⅛	31⅞	32⅛	—1
50	Ind P Line...	64	64	64	—½
500	Nat Transit.	16¼	15⅜	16	—¼
20	No Pipe Line	74½	74¼	74½	+2⅜
50	N Y Transit	45½	45½	45½	
900	Ohio Oil ...	60⅛	59	59	—1½
100	Pa Mex Fuel	18	18	18	—½
10800	Prair O&G n	56	53½	54½	—1⅝
650	Prairie P L.	124	123½	124	+¼
500	So Pipe Line	67½	67	67	+1
10	Solar Ref .	198	198	198	—4
70	South Pen...	156	155	156	—1
300	do new wi	38½	38½	38½	—½
14800	Std Oil Ind	64⅞	63⅝	64½	—⅞
12400	do Cal n wi	55½	53½	54	—1⅜
2400	do Kan ...	27½	26⅜	27½	+½
170	do Neb	275	263	274	+11
200	do new wi .	45¾	44⅜	45⅜	+3⅜
400	do Ky	119	118	118	—1¼
40	do Ohio	312	311	311	—4
45900	do N Y	31⅜	30⅜	31¼	+⅛
3700	Vacuum Oil.	99⅞	97½	98⅜	—1⅜

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2000	Allen	.10	.05	.10	
500	Am Control..	4⅛	4	4	—¼
34000	Am Marac..	8¾	6½	6¾	—⅝
800	Ark Nat Gas	6¼	6	6	—⅛
100	Argo	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅜
2500	Beacon	15¼	14¼	14½	—1
13000	Carib Synd..	14	11⅜	12¾	—1¼
6500	Cit Svc nw.	41¼	41	41⅛	—⅛
200	do pf B...	7½	7½	7½	
2400	do pf......	85	84⅜	85	+½
100	do bkrs shs	20½	20½	20½	+½
200	do B B pf.	74	74	74	
14300	Columb Cynd	2½	2⅛	2⅜	—⅛
2400	Creole Synd.	11⅞	10½	11¼	—⅝
300	Crown Cen P	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
1300	Derby O&R.	3½	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
3100	do pf	17½	14⅜	15½	+¾
5600	Euclid	1⅛	1	1⅛	—⅛
119700	Gibson	7½	3⅞	7½	+3¼
4500	Gulf O Pa..	86	84⅜	85	—¾
400	Kirby Pet...	2½	2¼	2¼	—½
400	LagoO&TAwi	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27200	do A	19	18	18¼	—⅞
1100	Lion O&Ref.	22	21	21¼	—1½
12100	Leonard	9¼	8¼	8½	—½
2400	Margay	2½	2⅜	2½	
5400	Mex Panuco.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
6900	Mtn Prod...	25¼	24⅜	24¾	—⅜
300	Mt & Gulf..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	Nat Fuel&G.	150	150	150	+10
800	New Bradfd.	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
100	New Eng F.	5	5	5	—¼
1500	New M&ALd	11	9⅜	10½	—½
1000	PennokOil...	20	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
1600	Red Banks..	29	26	28	—1
3700	Reiter-Foster	22⅜	20⅝	20⅞	—1⅜
500	Ryan Cons...	5¼	4¾	5¼	—⅛
100	SaltCreek....	8½	8½	8½	
5000	SaltCrkPr...	31⅜	30¾	30¾	—⅞
100	ShreveptElD.	12	12	12	+1
9200	TidewatAsso.	24⅜	23¼	23⅝	—⅝
2300	do pf......	97⅝	97½	97⅝	+⅛
7300	VenezuelaPet	6¼	5⅜	5⅞	—⅜
900	Warner-Quin	26½	25	26¼	—½
100	WilcoxGG,n.	25	24½	24½	—⅞
100	WoodleyPet.	5½	5½	5½	—⅛

MINING

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
100	CalaverasCop	1½	1½	1½	
300	ChiefCons...	3	3	3	
100	CarnegieMet.	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
26800	ConCopper,n.	3⅜	2⅞	3	+⅛
500	CressonConG	2½	2½	2½	
20	ConsM&S....	187	187	187	—21
1000	CortezSilver	.05	.05	.05	—.01
700	Eng Gold....	13⅞	12½	13¼	—2⅜
2700	GoldenCentre	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
300	Hecla	17	17	17	
200	Hollinger.....	18¼	18	18¼	+⅛
1000	Jerome V D	.75	.75	.75	—.01
1000	Jumbo Ext...	.05	.05	.05	+.02
22800	Kay Cop	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	—⅛
600	Kerr Lake...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	Mason Val..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
100	N Cornelia..	20	28	20	—⅜
10	N J Zinc ...	102	102	102	—3
500	Newmont ..	52¼	51½	52¼	—⅝
2800	Nipissing ..	5½	5¼	5½	
3600	Norando	16⅜	16⅜	15¾	—1⅛
3600	Ohio Copper	.63	.55	.62	+.02
8000	Parmac Poc	.28	.25	.28	+.04
2000	Plymth Ld..	.11	.10	.11	—.03
400	Premier Gld	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5000	Rer Warrior	.25	.25	.25	
5000	San Toy	03	.03	.03	—.01
300	SoAGld&Plat	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
5000	Spearhd Gld	.03	.03	.03	
7400	Tech Hughes.	4¼	3⅞	4¼	—⅛
100	Ton Belmont	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
300	UnitVerde E	28¼	28	28¼	
1800	Utah Apex..	8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
100	Wenden Cop	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5000	W End Cons	.25	.25	.25	
24000	W End Ext	.07	.05	.06	+.02

BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16	Al Pckrs 8'39..	79	79	79	
17	Alum 7'33	107	106⅝	107	+¾
208	A G&E B 6'2014.	100	99⅝	99⅝	—1⅛
151	A P&L 6'14 ww	98¼	97⅞	98¼	+¼
16	A Roll M 6'38.	103	103	103	
21	A Thread 6'28..	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	
52	AWW&E A 6'75	94½	94	94⅜	
55	Anaconda 6'29 .	103	102⅝	102⅝	—⅜
154	Asso G&E 6'55	94½	93⅞	94½	+½
35	Appal El P 5'55	97	97	97	
32	As Hard 6½'33	96	95½	96	
2	Atl Fru & Su 8s	22½	22½	22½	—¼
44	AG&WI c t 5'59	70⅜	69½	69⅝	—⅞
15	Beaverbd 8'33..	94½	94	94⅜	—¼
475	Balt O 5'2000 wi	97½	96	97½	+⅛
61	Bell T Can 5'55.	100⅜	100½	100⅜	
37	Beth Stl 7'25...	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	—⅛
9	B & M RR 6'33	99	98	99	+1
16	Brunner T 7½'''	96⅞	95⅜	95⅜	
114	Buf GE 5'58 wi.	102½	102	102½	+¼
11	Can Nat 7'55..	111¼	111¼	111¼	
135	CarP&L 5'56 wi	98¼	98	98¼	—¼
40	Cit Svc C 7'66.	129⅜	129½	129⅝	+⅛
50	do D 7'66 ..	103¼	103¼	103¼	
490	do p I 6'44 ..	95⅜	95	95⅜	+⅜
3	do 6'44 wi ..	96	96	96	
3	do 8'66 E ..	109½	109	109	
101	do 6'66	92	91⅝	91⅞	
1	CGEL&PB6'65F	101½	101¼	101½	+¼
1	do 5½'52	105½	105¼	105½	
2	do A 6'49 ..	108	107	107½	+½
3	Cons Text 8'41	83	83	83	
14	C T 1&rf 7½'41.	110⅝	110¼	110¼	—¾
143	Crown WP 6'51	99	98⅜	98⅞	—⅛
29	Cud Pac 5½'37	93½	92⅜	92¾	—¼
1	do 5'46	95½	95¼	95¼	—¼
19	Det C G A 6'47.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+¼
825	Du-P P A 6 wi.	101⅜	101	101⅝	+¾
10	Eit-Sch 6'35 ...	95½	95½	95½	
12	East Term OBN YC 6½'43	100¼	100	100	
72	El Ref 6'36 wi.	105	103¼	103⅜	+⅛
7	Fed Sug 7'33...	90¼	90	90	—¼
266	F P&L 5'54 wi	95	93⅞	94⅞	+⅜
29	Fisk R 5½s '31	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	—¼
1	Gair Robert 7s.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	
27	Gal-Sig Oil 7s.	102	100	100	—2
29	Gen Pet 6s '28.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅝	—⅛
65	do 5s '40.....	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	—⅛
6	Gdyr 5½s '31....	99	98	98	—½
7	Gdyr 5s '28..	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	—⅛
4	Grand T 6½s..	109¼	109	109	
3	Gulf O 5½s '27.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+¼
34	do 5s '37.....	100⅜	100	100⅜	+½
1	do 5½s '28...	101	101	101	
1	Hood R 7s '36.	105	105	105	+¼
28	Ind Oil 6½s '31.	99	96⅞	97⅞	—1¼
8	Key Tel 5½s '55	89	88½	88½	—½
33	Leh P 6s 2026.	95⅛	95	95	
3	Lac G 5½s '29.	100	99½	100	
11	L,McN&L7s'31 .	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	
17	L I Lt 6s'45...	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
61	Loews 6s '41...	99⅜	99½	99⅜	+¼
52	Man 5½s '51...	97½	97⅜	97⅜	—⅛
82	Mass G 5½s '40.	102¼	101⅜	102	—¼
21	Morris 7½s	105½	105	105	—¼
7	Nat Dis 6½s '45	96½	96	96¼	—¼
40	No S P 6½s '33	112⅜	111¼	111¼	—1¼
24	do 6½s '33...	103½	103¼	103⅜	—⅛
64	Otis S 5s '41...	98⅜	98¼	98½	
86	Ohio P 5s 'B'..	98½	97⅞	98¼	+¾
1	do 7s '51....	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+⅛
7	Park AB6s'40..	101	101	101	
57	Pan-ACal5s'40 .	101⅝	100¼	100⅞	—½
102	Pa-O E 6s '50.	103¼	101	103	+1½
25	PaP&L5s'53D...	99½	99¼	99¼	—¼
13	do 5½'52 B..	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+⅛
144	Phila E 5½s'72.	102¼	101⅜	102⅛	+⅜
4	do 6s '41....	107½	107½	107½	
2	do 5½s '47...	107¼	107¼	107¼	—⅜
1	do 5s '60....	102¼	102¼	102¼	—⅜
20	PhilaRTr 6s'62.	100⅜	100	100⅜	+¼
37	Pure O 6½A'33.	103¼	103	103⅜	+⅛
59	RandK5½'31 wi.	106⅛	104⅛	106	+1⅛
106	Servel 6s '31	102⅜	102	102¼	—⅜
27	Schulte 6s '25..	8⅝	83¼	84⅜	+1½
38	do6s'31 w c stk	94½	92	93½	+1½
25	ShwshM 10y7'35.	100½	100	100	—½
6	Solvay&Co 6'34..	104	103¼	104	
2	So Cal Ed 5s'44.	99¾	99⅜	99¾	
225	SeastP&L6A2025	93⅞	93¼	93⅜	
26	Std O NY 6s'33.	106⅜	105⅝	106⅜	+⅝
20	Stutz Mot 7s'37.	112	107½	110⅜	+3¾
3	Sun Oil 5½ '39.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+¼
97	Swift&Co5s'32..	98⅝	98¼	98¼	—⅜
188	T&FtSR5½'50wi	102⅝	101⅞	102½	—⅛
3	Transc O 7s '30.	94	93	93	—1
3	UniRyHv 7½'36.	110⅜	110	110⅜	
4	Un O Prd8s'31...	33	32	32⅛	+1⅞
2	USRub 6½s'27.	101	101	101	—⅛

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
5	do 6½s '28...	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	+¼
2	do 6½s '29..	102½	102⅛	102¼	—⅜
3	do 6½s '30...	102½	102⅜	102⅜	—⅞
7	do 6½s '31...	102½	102	102	—½
5	do 6½s '32...	102⅜	102	102	
18	do 6½s '33...	102⅜	102	102	—⅜
5	do 6½s '34...	102½	102	102½	
108	do 6½s '35...	102¼	102	102¼	
11	do 6½s '36...	102½	102¼	102½	+⅛
52	do 6½s '37...	102½	102	102½	
41	do 6½s '38...	102½	102¼	102½	+¼
28	do 6½s '39...	102⅜	102	102½	
10	do 6½s '40...	102½	102	102½	
24	USSm&R 5½'35.	101¾	101½	101¾	
21	WebsterM6½'33.	96	95	95	—1

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
6	AndeanNt6s'40	100	99	100	+1
35	Antioqua7s'45...	91⅞	91½	91⅞	+⅛
25	do B 7s'46,wi..	92	91½	91½	—⅜
22	Baden 7s'51.....	93	93	93	
15	BerlinEl6½s'29.	99	98	99	+¾
10	do 6½s'28.....	99¼	99	99	—½
41	BuenosA7½s'47	100¼	99⅝	100¼	+½
39	do 7s'36.......	99⅞	99	99	—1
30	do 7s'52.......	97	96½	96⅝	—½
15	Caldas7½s'46...	95¼	95½	95½	—1
120	Cologne6½s'50..	87½	87	87¼	—¼
73	Denmark5½s'55.	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	—⅝
21	Danish5½s'55...	97	96	96	—1
20	EuroM&I7½s'50.	96	95½	96	+¼
9	FrenchGov5s'20..	25	25	25	
46	GtConEl6½s'50.	85¾	85¼	85¼	—¼
116	GermanCM7s'47.	95⅜	94⅞	95	—⅜
210	GerGEl6½s'40...	98½	97½	98½	+½
26	HamburgEl7s...	97	96	96	—1
37	InMgBkFin7s'44	97	96½	97	+½
45	ItallanPU7s'52.	93	92	92	—½
67	KruppLFd7s'29.	96	95¼	95¼	—⅝
9	LowAust7½s'50	98½	98½	98½	
14	Leipsic7s'47....	93	92	92	—1¼
23	MgBDen6s,6'70	100½	100¼	100¼	—¼
5	Munic of M8s40.	100	99½	100	+½
10	Neth'ds6s '72 B.	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	—⅛
46	Oslo5½s '46.....	95	94⅝	94⅞	—½
68	Rhine W 7s '50	96	95⅝	96	
9	R-M-D7sA'50.	97	96½	96½	—½
231	RUn7s'46wi ..	96⅞	96½	96¾	+⅛
3	RCathCh, Bav A, 6½s '46...	93½	93¼	93½	
43	RusG6½'19ctfs	15	13¾	14½	
5	do 5½s '21...	13¾	13¾	13¾	—¼
13	do 6½s '19..	15	15	15	—½
6	do 5½s'21ctfs	14	14	14	+¾
11	SFe ext7s'42..	93½	93	93	
23	SaxSM&M7s'45	93⅝	93¼	93½	
18	SaudaF5s'55..	96	95¾	96	
46	Siemens7s'28	99½	99¼	99¼	
48	do 7s '35....	97½	96½	97⅜	+¼
13	Swiss 5½s '29..	102¼	101⅜	101⅞	—⅛
29	Tietz(L)7½s'47	97	95	95	—1½
319	ThysI&Stl7s'30	98¼	95⅜	98	+2
19	W'phalia6½s'50	87	85	85	—2
87	Un Stl B 7s '51	92¾	92½	92¾	..

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852

$35,000,000 Securities Called

BONDS	Call Price
Baldwin Water Co. 1st 6s, due 1933	105
Clarion-River Pr. Co. 1st 6½s, due 1947	110
Crawford County Rwys. Co. 1st 6s, due 1961	100
Granville Lt., Pr. & Fuel Co. 1st 6s, due 1932	100
Halfmoon Lt., Ht. & Pr. Co. 1st 6s, due 1943	105
Litchfield El. Lt. & Pr. Co. Gen. & Ref. 7½s, due 1935	110
Madison Pr. Co. 1st 6s, due 1951	105
Manila Elec. Co. 1st Ref. 7s, due 1942	115
Murray Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. 1st 6s, due 1943	100
Northwestern Elec. Serv. Co. 1st & Ref. 6s, due 1962	105
Ovid Elec. Co. 1st 6s, due 1943	102
Penelec Coal Corp. 1st 6½s, due 1944	110
Pennsylvania Elec. Corp. Deb. 6½s, due 1954	105
" " " " 6s, due 1955	105
Penn Public Service Corp. 1st & Ref. 6s, Series A, due 1929	101½
Penn Public Service Corp. Deb. 6½s, due 1938	105
Portsmouth Pr. Co. 1st 6s, due 1945	105
Raymond Candia Elec. Co. 1st 6s, due 1945	105
Solsville Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co. 1st 6s, due 1934	102
Warren Lt. & Pr. Co. 1st Ref. 6s, due 1933	105
Youghiogheny Hydro Elec. Corp. 1st 6s, due 1949	107½
PREFERRED STOCKS	
Litchfield Elec. Lt & Pr. Co. 8s	27½
Portsmouth Pr. Co. 7s	110

Building for the Future.—The management of the Associated System believes in the future of the industry in general and the growth of the Associated System in particular. The electrical output of the Associated System increased 22% over the corresponding period a year ago, nearly twice as rapidly as that of the industry as a whole—12%.

Holders of the above securities will find an investment advantage in transferring the funds realized therefrom into Associated Gas & Electric Company Preferred Stock. An attractive exchange offer has been prepared. With the growth of the Associated System and the general tendency toward higher prices for securities, the Preferred Stock on the present basis is a desirable investment.

For details write to

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BOSTON & MAINE NEW FINANCING

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad asked permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission today to issue $13,000,000 of 7 per cent prior preference stock and $43,522,000 of mortgage bonds.

The proceeds from sale of the stock would be used during the next three years to pay for improvements and betterments and the bonds would refund an equal amount of bonds now outstanding.

The stock will be offered proportionately at par to present stockholders, and all shares not taken by them will be sold at public auction in Boston to the highest bidders.

UNION STEEL CASTING MERGER

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Steel Casting Company Pittsburgh, has been called for May 18 for the purpose of voting for or against the Union Steel Casting Company acquiring all or such part of the outstanding capital stock obtainable of the Pittsburgh Rolls Corporation not already owned by the Union Steel Casting Company, through the exchange of one share of Union Steel Casting Company common stock for each share of Pittsburgh Rolls Corporation common stock, or if necessary, the outright purchase of the stock of the Pittsburgh Rolls Corporation.

MOTO-METER INCOME GAINS

The Moto-Meter Company, Inc. reports for the first quarter of 1926 a net income after all reserves for taxes and depreciation, of $522,215.93. This is $108,754.79 greater than the net income for the first quarter of 1925, marking a gain of 24 per cent. Total current assets are reported at $2,701,204 compared with $1,584,696 of the first quarter last year. Total liabilities are $623,303.

TO CHECK FALL OF FRANC

PARIS, May 10—The Government will check further fall of the franc by holding down speculation, says Minister of Finance Peret. It will forbid transfer of franc to foreign countries, control exchange transactions involving less than 1000 francs over bank counters and require permits for deals in greater sums.

BOSTON & ALBANY

New York Central, as lessee of Boston & Albany Railroad, reports to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities net of the latter road for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, of $127,855, contrasted with a net deficit of $58,510 in first quarter of 1925

GENERAL MOTORS BIG QUARTER

General Motors Corporation has issued a complete report for the quarter ended March 31, 1926. Net excluding equity in undivided profits of subsidiaries was $34,854,816 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $17,811,239 in the first quarer of 1925. Balance after deducting preferred and debenture dividends was $32,944,181 equivalent to $6.38 a share on 5,161,599 shares of no-par common, compared with $15,900,879 or $3.08 a share in first quarter of 1925.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., and Bauer, Pond & Vivian are offering a new issue of 10,000 shares of Merchants & Manufacturers Securities Co. 7 per cent prior preferred stock at $98.50 per share and accrued dividend. The stock carries with it purchase warrants entitling the holder to subscribe for one share of participating preferred stock of the company at $37 a share up to April 15, 1927; $39 a share up to April 15, 1928, and $41 a share up to April 15, 1929. Par value of the offered stock is $100.

MID-CONTINENT PETROLEUM

Mid-Continent Petroleum reports net income of $2,854,259 for the first quarter of 1926 after interest, abandoned wells and other charges, but before depreciation and depletion, which compares with $3,694,890 in the first quarter of 1925. The company stated that while net income was apparently less than a year ago, it was due to an inventory adjustment in the first quarter last year.

EXPORT KEROSENE HIGHER

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today advanced the price of kerosene for export one-half cent a gallon. The new quotation of refined oil in cases is 19.15 cents a gallon and water white kerosene 20.40 cents. Tank wagon kerosene also was increased a half sent to 16 cents a gallon, throughout the company's territory

SENATORS TAKE LEAD IN LEAGUE

Athletics Recover Stride and Move Toward Top—Win Six Straight

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	16	10	.615
New York	14	9	.609
Cleveland	14	9	.609
Chicago	15	10	.600
Philadelphia	12	12	.500
Detroit	11	12	.478
Boston	7	16	.304
St. Louis	7	18	.280

RESULTS SATURDAY
Cleveland 10, Boston 4.
Detroit 7, New York 5.
Chicago 11, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 14, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Detroit 14, New York 10.
Washington 6, Chicago 5.

GAMES MONDAY
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

After a conditioning period, Washington, winner of the American League pennants in 1924 and 1925, is now leading the clubs. A victory over Chicago yesterday, while New York was losing to Detroit, enabled the Senators to move up from fourth place to first in one day. Now that they are there, the effort to shake them down is going to be a strong one. At any rate fans are convinced that New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia are not going to give in to the Senators this year without considerable opposition.

Washington is again showing the consistency which won two straight pennants and may win another. The Senators completed the week, yesterday, with six victories and only one defeat, while New York, the leaders in the league a week ago are now tied for second with Cleveland. The Yankees won only one game in the last seven starts while Cleveland has won four and lost two. The Indians are not falling down as readily as they did a year ago and Manager Speaker may keep them in the running all season.

Hitting a championship stride in batting, pitching and fielding, Connie Mack's Athletics are sweeping toward the first division with a pace which if not stopped soon will land the club next to the leader at least before another week. The Athletics started the New York Yankees on their losing run which has lost them first place by taking three straight games from them. Saturday, they won their sixth straight game of the season. Fans who chose Philadelphia to win the pennant did not act unwisely. Although their hopes were somewhat shaken at the poor start made by the team, the late spurt convinces them that their judgment was well founded. It was merely lack of proper conditioning that caused the poor start and now that the pitchers have swung into top form and the hitting is on the increase each day, the Athletics are going to be strong contenders for the lead. The fine pitching of Grove reminds one of the performances of Petty of Brooklyn in the National League. Both were secured by their clubs at great sacrifices last season and both showed poorly in 1925. This year, however, they are giving evidence of being among the leading pitchers of their respective leagues. Grove has won three and lost two and is now going strong. Quinn, former Red Sox veteran, let go by the waiver route, has won three in three starts for the Athletics. Gray, Rommel and Pate are all going in top form.

Senators Stand in Way

As long as Washington is ahead of the Athletics, Connie Mack has much to think seriously about. Each time the Athletics have had the opportunity of taking the lead, Harris's Senators have come along and beaten them in a series. The Senators were mainly responsible for Philadelphia's poor start and have won five out of eight games from Connie Mack this year to date.

The hard hitting of New York is slowing up somewhat. The pitching has tightened in the league and the outlook is uncertain for the Yankees. They should be able to win at least half of their games on their terrific hitting coupled with fair pitching, but that is about all that most fans are expecting. They have been stopped a number of times lately, especially by the pitching of the Athletics who took three straight from the Yankees.

The big surprise to many has been the fine showing of the Chicago White Sox. And yet with Manager Collins leading and the club showing the same enthusiasm it had a year ago, it should not be a surprise to see the club well in the running. As long as Collins can get what he seems to get out of the players so far as teamwork and ability is concerned, the team will always be up in the race. It is a hustling organization with a hustling manager. Washington won its two pennants on such a combination, why not Chicago? Collins's team won two games and lost four last week but it seems to be only a temporary letup, although it is apparent that one of the clubs must make way for the Athletics in the first division, but undoubtedly it will not be Chicago.

Chicago Drops Down

Besides the changing of first place in the league since last Monday, Chicago has dropped from second place to fourth. Cleveland in third place a week ago is now tied for second. Philadelphia has moved up from seventh to fifth place, Detroit, in spite of terrific hitting and the all around playing of Manager Cobb who is now in the lineup as a regular, dropped from fifth to sixth, Boston has moved down from sixth to seventh and St. Louis still remains in the rear. The Browns won only two out of six starts last week. Boston won one out of six games and Detroit took three out of six.

Washington starts a series against St. Louis, Wednesday of this week which should enable it to increase its lead in the league standing, providing it is still ahead at that time. The clubs are so close together at present that one may drop from first to fourth in one day. When Cleveland opens its series at New York, Tuesday, fans may expect to see some heavy hitting. The interest of many is centered in the coming series between Chicago and Philadelphia which opens Tuesday. Chicago is now a great favorite and Philadelphia's showing against the White Sox means much to Connie Mack. Detroit goes to Boston Tuesday for four days.

NO PULITZER RACE FOR 1926

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The annual Pulitzer trophy race, usually the closing event of the national air races, will not be held this year, the New York World announced last night, after learning that the army and navy, for several years the only contenders, would have no entries for the 1926 air contest.

INDIANA BEATS BETHLEHEM

NEW YORK, May 10—The Bethlehem Steel football team, national champion, lost its second game in two days yesterday at the Oval, being defeated in an American Soccer League match by the Indiana Flooring eleven, 3 to 2. At half-time the teams were on even terms, each having scored twice.

GAME CALLED OFF

NORMAN, Okla., May 10 (Special)—The second game of the two-game series between the University of Oklahoma and the Kansas State Agricultural College baseball teams, which was to have been played Saturday, was called off on account of rain.

Harvard Defeats Princeton on Track

Superiority in Running Events Give Crimson Scant Margin in Points

PRINCETON, May 10 (AP)—The Harvard University track team defeated Princeton University by the scant margin of 3 1-3 points Saturday, collecting 69 1-6 points largely as a result of superiority in the running events, to 65 5-6 for the Tigers.

CAPT. W. L. TIBBETTS '26
Harvard Varsity Track Team.

J. W. Thompson '28 of Princeton established a new Jungletown record when he cleared the bar at 6ft. 1⅛in. in the high jump.

C. L. Pratt '28 and A. H. Miller '27 led for the Crimson, the former collecting 11 points and the latter 10. Capt. C. F. Gates '26 was Princeton's star, equalling Pratt's mark with 11 points. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash—Won by A. H. Miller '27, Harvard; second, C. W. Weeks '27, Princeton; third, C. C. T. Lundell '27, Harvard. Time—10s.

200-Yard Dash—Won by A. H. Miller '27, Harvard; second; E. B. Rockwell '28, Princeton; third, C. W. Weekes '27, Princeton. Time—22.7s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by F. P. Kane '26, Harvard; second W. B. Van Alstyne '27, Princeton; third, J. H. Broom '26, Harvard. Time—50 3-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by J. N. Walters '26, Harvard; second, T. L. Leeming '26, Princeton; third, E. C. Haggerty '27, Harvard. Time—1m. 59.5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by W. L. Tibbetts '26, Harvard; second, A. H. O'Neil '25, Harvard; third, J. N. Watters '26, Harvard. Time—4m. 32⅗s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by W. L. Tibbetts '26, Harvard; second, E. C. Haggerty '27, Harvard; third, E. R. Welles '28, Princeton. Time—10m. 2 4-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by W. R. Howell '27, Princeton; second, S. M. Clarke '26, Harvard; third, L. S. Jadwin '28, Princeton. Time—16 1-5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by F. P. Kane, Harvard; second, Alfred Lawrence '27, Princeton; third, S. M. Clarke '26, Harvard. Time—25.1s.

Running High Jump—Won by J. W. Thompson '28, Princeton; second, L. M. Firey '28, Princeton, third (tie), F. P. Jones '28, Harvard, and H. C. Grumpelt '28, Princeton. Height—6ft. 1⅛in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. J. Dikeman '27, Princeton, 23ft. 4⅞in.; second, L. R. Scudder '28, Princeton, 22ft. 11⅝in.; third, L. M. Firy '28, Princeton, 22ft. 6¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by S. R. Bradley '27, Princeton; second (triple tie), L. O. Coombs '26, Harvard; F. B. Clark '28, Harvard; G. P. Faust '27, Princeton. Height—12ft. 4⅛in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by C. L. Pratt '28, Harvard; second, R. M. Gibson '26, Princeton; third, C. F. Coates '26, Princeton. Distance—43ft. 10⅝in.

16-Pound Hammer—Won by C. F. Gates, Princeton, 150ft. 9⅞in.; P. E. Bunglund '26, Harvard, second, 146ft. 3¾in.; John Daleny '28, Princeton, third, 137ft. 6¼in.

Javelin Throw—Won by C. L. Pratt '28, Harvard; second, B. H. Dorman '28, Harvard; third, R. M. Gibson '26, Princeton. Distance—171ft. 1¼in.

Discus Throw—Won by C. F. Gates 26, Princeton, 133ft. 8¼in.; second, C. R. Moeser '28, Princeton, 130ft. 8in.; third, C. L. Pratt '28, Harvard, 128 ft. 6¼in.

OREGON NINE WINS FROM O. A. C., 7 TO 3

EUGENE, Ore., May 10 (Special)—The University of Oregon baseball team defeated that of Oregon Agricultural College, 7 to 3, in a well-played game here Saturday. This was to be the second of a two-games series, but the game scheduled for Friday was called off due to rain. It will be played today. W. B. Ashby '28, Oregon boxman, pitched almost airtight ball against the hard-hitting Oregon Aggies and held them to seven hits. He would have pitched shutout ball if his support had been errorless.

The Oregon Aggies scored their three runs on Oregon errors. J. A. Bliss '26, Oregon catcher, and O. E. Robbins '28, Oregon Aggies third baseman, each drove out triples. Robbins was the big hitter for the Aggies, making two hits in three trips. Bliss made a single with his triple in three times at bat and scored three runs. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	—7	11	5
Oregon Aggies	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3	7	2

Batteries—Ashby and Bliss; Winters, Stritmater and Fauris. Umpire—M. Moran. Time—2h. 14m.

IOWA NETMEN TIE MINNESOTA TEAM, 3-3

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 10 (Special)—The University of Iowa and University of Minnesota tennis teams battled to a 3-to-3 tie on the local courts here Saturday in a "Big Ten" dual meet. Capt. J. J. Lutz '26 of Iowa won the feature match by defeating Capt. R. E. Shay '28, Gopher ace, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Lutz also saved the deciding doubles match after the Gopher pair, Shay and J. L. Armstrong '28, pressed their advantage to match point six times. Armstrong previously won the second singles match from Julius Swartz '26, of Iowa, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

Bruce Weetman '26, No. 3 for Minnesota, defeated R. E. Chaffee '27, in straight sets and with Homer Tatham '27, took the doubles easily, 6—2, 6—4. R. M. McCloskey '28, gave Iowa its second singles victory by using the base-line game to defeat Tatham in the fourth match, 6—1, 7—5.

BROWN ELECTS CONKLIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10 (Special)—Charles E. Conklin '27 of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected captain of the Brown University lacrosse team Saturday. Conklin, who plays outside home, is one of the players who has been instrumental in bringing the sport to Brown.

PROVIDENCE DEFEATS BOSTON

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10 (Special)—The Boston Football Club was eliminated from the American Soccer League Challenge Cup play here, yesterday, when it was defeated by the Providence team, 3 to 1.

PONY POLO AT PRINCETON

About 50 Men Out, 20 of Whom Are Trying for the Varsity Team

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7 (Special Correspondence)—With six experienced polo players to draw from, Capt. F. B. Prickett, an officer of the R. O. T. C. unit at Princeton University and coach of the university malletmen, has chosen a riding combination which he believes will make a mark for itself in this year's intercollegiate polo competitions. The team is captained by I. H. Clothier '26 of Philadelphia, who is beginning this third season as a regular on the university four and his second as captain. With new interest in polo being shown in the college world, a larger number of enthusiasts than usual have been practicing regularly here on Devereaux Field since the spring season opened.

"Although it takes several years to develop good playing, each year the standard of play has been raised," Capt. Prickett said. "The United States Polo Association is fostering intercollegiate polo because it interests more men in the game and acts as a feeder to polo clubs throughout the country. Polo in college starts men playing the game sooner than they otherwise would, and undoubtedly within a few years men who started playing in college will be playing on international teams."

The squad at Princeton consists of about 50 men, 20 of whom are trying out for the university team, the others being freshmen. The team is composed essentially of last year's combination which won only five of the nine contests played in the outdoor season. They were defeated by the 101st cavalry, by Pennsylvania Military College in two matches in two matches, and by the Harvard University team, which won last year's intercollegiate title. Having profited by this experience together, the men have developed greater team work and confidence. By the recent addition of 20 new government polo ponies, some of which are turning out very well, the team will be well mounted.

Clothier Ranks High

Captain Clothier is the most experienced man on the team, and ranks with a handicap of one in the intercollegiate standing. He rides with exceptional form and is very skillful in handling the mallet, the two primary qualifications of a good polo player. W. L. Colket of Bryn Mawr, Pa., the only other senior on the team, has worn the Orange and Black into action for the past two years. With his interest and knowledge of the game, he is expected to be a powerful factor in the success of the team.

Two juniors, F. K. Bottomley and H. R. Erdman, both of Honolulu, Hawaii, played their first intercollegiate polo last year. They gave a good exhibition of their quality and promise recently when they distinguished themselves by their brilliant shots and clever horsemanship.

Although E. S. Nichols '27 of Rye, N. Y., and C. R. Agnew '27 of New York have not had any experience in college polo before this season, Captain Prickett has found them to be very able men and is using them to alternate with Colket, Erdman and Bottomley.

Freshman Polo

This is the first year that freshman polo has been played in the eastern colleges, and a great deal of interest is shown by the 30 first year men who have turned out for the sport. Yale, Harvard and Princeton are all entering freshman teams in Class B of the intercollegiate tournaments. Among the most promising freshman is A. B. Borden '29 of Rumson, N. J., who is rated with W. F. C. Guest '28 of Yale as being the two highest men in college polo with handicaps of three goals each. After this year experience with the freshman team, he will probably be a mainstay of next year's varsity.

Captain Prickett also believes that A. R. Diebold '29 of New York City, who has played on Long Island and has a very good game, will develop into an excellent college player. The freshmen will play three matches here this spring besides the intercollegiates in June.

The university team practiced indoors during the winter at Red Bank, N. J. Because of the lack of a riding hall at Princeton, the indoor game, which has become very popular in college circles, cannot be played here. The spring practice is somewhat hindered by the poor condition of Devereux Field, but funds have been raised by the Princeton Polo Association, which is made up of both undergraduates and alumni, to build a new field next spring.

During the last two weeks in May the Orange and Black poloists will go to Fort Monmouth, N. J., for the final training of the season on a good field before the intercollegiate tournament which takes place in New York, June 16-23.

MINNESOTA LOSES ON TRACK AND DIAMOND

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 10 (Special)—University of Minnesota was defeated by University of Michigan, 5-to-3 in 10 innings here Saturday. The game was for the Intercollegiate Conference lead and Minnesota was pushed into second place by the defeat. Herman Anderson '27 was in the box for the Gophers and but for some bad baseball in the ninth inning would have emerged victorious. With the score 3-to-3 Herman Ascher '28 led off in the ninth with a triple, but a squeeze play failed and Ascher was caught at the plate. Catcher Edgar singled with the bases full in the tenth to give the Wolverines a victory. E. R. Jablanowski '27 pitched good ball for the winners.

Wisconsin won the dual track meet from Minnesota in Memorial Stadium. The score was 84½ to 50½. C. E. McGinnis '27 was the individual star of the meet. He took first in the high hurdles, pole vault and running high jump while Capt. R. L. Kennedy '26 of the Badgers won the 220-yard dash and the quarter-mile. Capt. William H. Gruenhagen '27 of Minnesota met with his second defeat in three years of dual competition in the 220 when Kennedy ousted him at the tape R. L. Kreuz '26 threw the javelin 183ft. for one of the best performances of the meet. A heavy wind made time slow in many events.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	18	7	.720
Memphis	16	11	.593
Nashville	16	12	.571
Birmingham	13	10	.565
Atlanta	11	14	.440
Chattanooga	11	15	.423
Mobile	11	15	.423
Little Rock	7	19	.269

RESULTS SATURDAY
New Orleans 11, Chattanooga 0.
New Orleans 1, Chattanooga 0.
Memphis 7, Atlanta 6.
Little Rock 9, Birmingham 4.
Nashville 5, Mobile 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Memphis 2, Little Rock 1.
New Orleans 6, Chattanooga 5.
Nashville 10, Mobile 9.

BAUGH WINS TITLE

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10 (AP)—R. H. Baugh Jr. '27, from the University of Alabama, won the Southern Conference golf title here Saturday when he defeated Joel Turnbull, Vanderbilt, in the 36-hole final match of the annual tournament.

HARVARD OARSMEN BEAT PRINCETON

Crimson Wins Great Race on Lake Carnegie

PRINCETON, May 10 (AP) — The Crimson blades of Harvard University swept triumphantly over Lake Carnegie Saturday.

With a powerful, well-timed stroke, the varsity eight from Cambridge defeated a willing Princeton University combination by a bare quarter length in a mile and three-quarter test. This marks the first Harvard crew victory over Princeton since 1918.

Princeton, however, won the junior varsity event by two lengths. In a special 150-pound crew event, a strong combination representing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated Princeton by a length and a half over the Henley distance of 1 5-16 miles.

The Crimson gained its victory in the varsity event by a brilliant spurt during the last three-quarter mile stretch. Trailing the Orange and Black blades of the Tiger by a full length and a half at the mile point, the Crimson increased its stroke and slowly drew up to win. The summary:

VARSITY RACE

Won by Harvard University. Time—9m. 19s.; Princeton University, second. Time—9m. 20⅗s. Distance—1¾m.

JUNIOR VARSITY RACE

Won by Princeton. Time—9m. 27s.; Harvard, second. Time—9m. 34s. Distance—1¾m.

150-POUND CREW RACE

Won by Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Time—7m. ⅗s.; Princeton, second. Time—7m. 6s. Distance—1 5-16m.

HAKOAH ELEVEN IS VICTOR IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, May 10—The Hakoah soccer team of Vienna defeated the Sparta Club, of the Chicago Major League, at the White Sox Park, here yesterday, by a score of 6—1, before a crowd of 15,000 spectators.

The European champions flashed a brilliant attack and a tight defense that had the Sparta players completely baffled. Only for a few brief moments at the start of each half did the locals battle the invaders on even terms. During the remainder of the game the Spartans were chasing vainly about the field.

It was the great playing of Neufeld, at outside right, and Gruenwald, at inside left, that gave Hakoah its easy triumph. Neufeld outsmarted the Sparta defense continually and made one goal, while Gruenwald sent the ball crashing into the net for three goals. Fabian, at goal, played a great defensive game. Walker was the outstanding star for Sparta. The summary:

HAKOAH	SPARTA
Schwarz, ol	or, Krabec
Gruenwald, il	ir, Nevrcla
Schoenfeld, c	c, Marie
Wortman, ir	il, Kratchovil
Neufeld, or	ol, Pavlicek, Ambler
Eisenhoffer, lh	rh, Walker
Guttmann, ch	ch, Burger
Pollak, rh	lh, Broz
Gold, lb	rb, Walker
Wegner, rb	lb, Turek, Dixon
Fabian, g	g, Eigbrecht

Score—Hakoah 6, Sparta 1. Goals—Gruenwald 3, Wortman, Schoenfeld, Neufeld, for Hakoah; Krabec for Sparta. Referee—Jack Johnson.

YALE VARSITY KEEPS CREW RECORD INTACT

DERBY, Conn., May 10 (AP)—University of Pennsylvania challenged Yale's varsity rowing supremacy Saturday and the Elis turned it back by a narrow margin only after as thrilling a finish as has ever been witnessed on the historic Housatonic River course.

Coming from behind, Yale won by little more than half a boat length from Pennsylvania, with Columbia University a badly distanced third.

This spurt by Yale not only kept intact the varsity winning streak that began three years ago but offset the other results of the day. Pennsylvania administered a sound defeat to Yale's junior varsity crew in the opening race, winning by three lengths, with Columbia a poor third, after which Columbia's freshman eight defeated Pennsylvania by a half-dozen feet in a spectacular battle which found Yale's freshmen far in the rear. The summary:

VARSITY RACE (2 Miles)

Won by Yale University, 10m. 12⅗s.; University of Pennsylvania, second; 10m. 15s.; Columbia University, third, 10m. 40s.

JUNIOR VARSITY (2 Miles)

Won by Pennsylvania, 10m. 25s.; Yale, second, 10m. 36s.; Columbia, third, 10m. 53s.

FRESHMAN (2 Miles)

Won by Columbia, 10m. 26s.; Pennsylvania, second, 10m. 27s.; Yale, third, 10m. 41s.

DRAKE WINS FROM GRINNELL

GRINNELL, Ia., May 10 (Special)—Registering slams in the quarter and half-mile runs and in the high and broad jumps, the Drake University track and field team pulled away from the Grinnell College aggregation in a dual meet held on Ward Field here Saturday, winning the event by a 90½ to 35½ score. F. C. Rinefort '28, Grinnell, and George Simpson '26, Drake, tied for individual honors with 11 points each, the former placing first in the shot and second in the discus and 100-yard dash, while the latter won the high hurdles, took second in the low hurdles and was one of three to tie for first place in the broad jump. Although the day was warm and the track in good condition, a strong wind blowing up the straightaway slowed all the races. The two-mile jaunt, won by E. H. Woodruff '26, Grinnell, in 10m. 24s., and the javelin throw, won by D. R. Lacid '28, Grinnell, with a heave of 186ft. 5in., were the outstanding events of the meet, though Reinefort's 46-foot shotput and the 134ft. 8in. discus throw of G. W. Meeter '27, Grinnell, were noteworthy.

COLLEGE TRACK SATURDAY

Harvard 69 1-6, Princeton 65 5-6.
Dartmouth 108½, Holy Cross 26½.
M. I. T. 86½, Colby 48½.
Cornell 75 3-5, Pennsylvania 59 2-5.
Williams 88, Amherst 47.
Wesleyan 70½, Swarthmore 64½.
Annapolis 114, George Washington 21.
Columbia 74, Syracuse 43.
Bowdoin 106½, Brown 28½.
New Hampshire 113, Conn. Aggies 22.
R. I. State 108 2-3, Trinity 26 1-3.
West Point 85 1-6, Colgate 49½, N. Y. U. 30 1-3.
Boston 92, Worcester P. I. 43.
Mass. A. C. 69, Norwich 48.
Montreal 81½, U. Vermont 53½.
Penn State 90, West Virginia 45.
Lehigh 68, Rutgers 58.
Union 77½, Rensselaer P. I. 48½.
Maryland 27, Johns Hopkins 49.
Alfred 76, Rochester 50.

BELGIUM IS ELIMINATED

NOORDWIJK, Holland, May 10 (AP)—Holland has eliminated Belgium from the series for the Davis Cup. Yesterday's tennis contests gave the required victory to Holland, Van Lenner defeating Laloux of Belgium, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2. Holland had already won a previous singles match Friday and the doubles Saturday, and thus won the series by 3 to 2. Washer of Belgium defeated the Dutch player, Trimmer, 6—1, 6—3, 7—5.

COLLEGE TENNIS SATURDAY

Harvard 8, Williams 1.
Dartmouth 4, Brown 2.
Yale 9, West Point 0.
Fordham 5, Holy Cross 1.
Princeton 6, Seabright C. C. 2.
Swarthmore 4, Wesleyan 2.
Clark 4, New Hampshire 2.
Colgate 4, Amherst 2.
Springfield City 6, Colby 0.

F. F. KORTLUCKE JR., RE-ELECTED

HANOVER, N. H., May 10—The re-election of Frederick F. Kortlucke Jr. '27 of Richmond Hill, N. Y., as captain of the Dartmouth College gymnasium team for next season, has been announced.

THREE PITCHING STAFFS MATCHED

Excellent Box Performances Keep Superbas, Reds and Cubs in Running

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	15	7	.682
Chicago	13	8	.619
Cincinnati	14	9	.609
New York	11	11	.500
Pittsburgh	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	10	13	.435
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Boston	8	15	.348

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 9, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 6, New York 4.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chicago 8, New York 7.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 1.

GAMES MONDAY
Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Three clubs, Brooklyn, Chicago and Cincinnati are matching pitching prowess for the lead in the National League. At present Brooklyn's brilliant staff comprising Petty, McGraw, McWeeny, Grimes, Barnes and Vance has swept all opposition aside and with a number of three and five-hit games to its credit Brooklyn now stands the undisputed possessor of first place for the present at least. It being Petty's turn to take his place in the box, today, fans are not expecting the club to lose right away.

Cincinnati with Donohue, Rixey, Lucas, Mays, May and Luque has lost its temporary hold on second place to the Chicago Cubs who, on excellent pitching, have taken three out of four games from the slumping New York Giants. The 1926 pennant race in the National League gives promise of being the most brilliant all around pitching season for many years. Grimes and Vance of Brooklyn, veterans, have taken the longest to get into condition; but they are showing a measure of strength at this period which is cheerfully received by Manager Robinson.

Reds Going Strong

Brooklyn pitchers have shown remarkable consistency. Both the Reds and Superbas are also supported by good fielding and hitting. Perhaps the figuring has been wrong. Perhaps the Reds' pitching staff which has been a prominent factor in the past few pennant races is this year going to prove invincible. Perhaps Brooklyn with its new pitchers, McGraw, McWeeny and Petty, may capture the 1926 pennant. Figuring at the present time should favor Brooklyn; but when one considers that the Cincinnati staff is tried and proven while the Brooklyn staff is at present depending upon three comparatively new pitchers, the Reds should be generally favored. It is safe to figure, however, that both these teams are going to furnish a fine race for all comers in the league. Chicago has been obtaining hitting with its pitching and it is not quite certain whether it is a mere hitting and pitching spurt or whether it is a display of permanent strength.

Cincinnati has won five out of seven games in the past week. Brooklyn has won five out of seven and Chicago has taken three out of four. Between them the three clubs have won 13 and lost only four games in the last week's play. Philadelphia's victory against Cincinnati, yesterday, broke its losing run of four straight games, giving the Phillies a record of one victory in five games last week. Pittsburgh now maintains an even stride with two victories in four starts. As a result of the heavy losses by St. Louis and Philadelphia, which have felt the brunt of the Cincinnati and Brooklyn paces, Pittsburgh has passed both St. Louis and Philadelphia and is in fifth place, 1½ games behind the Giants who have lost three out of five in the past week. Boston won two out of six and St. Louis continued in its slump, winning two and losing four. The Cardinals have dropped consistently from second place which they held April 23, to their present position in seventh place, a game and a half ahead of Boston.

Chicago vs. Brooklyn

The first four clubs remain in the same positions which they had a week ago. The Giants have played good baseball, but Chicago, it's opponent, has played better. None of the New York pitchers has been hit very hard. The club seems to lack the punch in the pinches which has been a characteristic of the team for the past four or five years. Pittsburgh shows some signs of coming back strong but is yet far below the standard it set a year ago.

New York finished its series with Chicago, yesterday, and will start with St. Louis today. The most interesting series of the week will undoubtedly be that between Chicago and Brooklyn which opens today. Fans expect to see some tight baseball in this series. Also the New York and Cincinnati series which opens next Friday affords the fans a chance to figure the comparative strength of these two clubs. The most interesting meeting of the season to date, however, will be the coming clash between Cincinnati and Brooklyn which is scheduled to start on May 19, a week from Wednesday. Although this series is still some time away, fans are already looking forward with anticipation to witnessing, if possible, the best display of pitching that the leagues have seen for some years.

WISCONSIN WINS AT LAWN TENNIS, 6 TO 1

MADISON, Wis., May 10 (Special)—University of Wisconsin tennis team opened its Intercollegiate Conference season here Saturday with a victory over Northwestern University, winning five out of six matches and taking the seventh by default. The summary:

Singles

L. F. Boldenweck '28, Wisconsin, defeated J. G. Phillips '28, Northwestern, 8—6, 6—3.

W. O. Sherrill '26, Northwestern, defeated S. R. Durand '26, Wisconsin, 6—1, 6—1.

E. C. Giessel '27, Wisconsin, defeated E. C. Collins '28, Northwestern, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

F. S. Foster '26, Wisconsin, defeated H. H. Howard '26, Northwestern, 6—3, 8—6.

O. A. Kaner '26, Wisconsin, defeated J. J. Timm '28, Northwestern, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles

L. F. Boldenweck and S. R. Durand, Wisconsin, defeated J. G. Phillips and W. O. Sherrill, Northwestern, 6—2, 6—4.

E. C. Giessel and F. S. Foster, Wisconsin, defeated E. C. Collins and H. H. Howard, Northwestern, 3—6, 5—2, default.

J. & P. COATS WINS EASILY

PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 10 (Special)—The J. & P. Coats soccer eleven easily defeated the New York Giants, 7 to 3, at the Lonsdale Avenue grounds Saturday in an American Soccer League game. Adam, brilliant center forward of the Threadmen, broke through for four goals in the one-sided contest.

PRINCETON BEATS HARVARD

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10—Princeton University overwhelmed Harvard University on the lacrosse field here Saturday, winning by 9 to 1. The first half was closely contested.

CARSTEEL DEFEATS ULSTER

MONTREAL, May 10 (AP)—Carsteel defeated Ulster United of Toronto, 2 to 0, in the opening International Soccer League match Saturday.

CHICAGO YACHTS MAKING READY

New Flagship for City Yacht Club Is Announcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 10—Sailing yachts left the shipyards and swooped down on Jackson Park, Grant Park and Belmont Harbors here yesterday to pick up favorite moorings in advance of the big rush which is expected this week. The boats are preparing for what promises to be the greatest racing season in the history of this end of Lake Michigan, with more than a score of new craft in the various classes of competition.

Announcement that the Chicago Yacht Club is to have a new flagship came with the day's events. Commodore H. E. Potter has purchased a new "R" Class sloop, to be christened Calypso, which is about ready to take to the water. Commodore Potter had the boat built with a view to capturing the Richardson cup, the trophy which carries the international racing title of the Great Lakes.

The new flagship is narrower of beam than the other sloops of the same class here, but it has large displacement and minimum free board. Its long water line and great weight are expected to make it good in smooth water and fresh to heavy breezes.

MISSOURI BASEBALL AND TRACK WINNER

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 10 (Special)—The University of Missouri baseball team won a brilliantly played game here Saturday from the University of Kansas team, 5 to 4.

Missouri started by scoring two runs in the second inning when R. F. Sunderworth '27, tripled and came home on a single by H. G. Anthony '26. A base on balls and a single by S. W. Whiteman '26 gave Missouri their second run.

Kansas scored three in the fourth and Missouri came back with three more in their half of the sixth on another triple by Sunderworth, a single by John B. Bishop '26 and a triple by D. P. Swafford '27. Cecil E. Neuman in the box for Missouri kept the Kansas hits scattered and let them down with five while his teammates found Archie P. Phinney, Indian star for 10 hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Missouri	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	—5	10	4
Kansas	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4	5	0

Batteries — Neuman and Schweiger; Phinney and Halpin. Umpire — John Lavan, Kansas City. Time—2h. 22m.

The Missouri track team swept away to an overwhelming victory over Washington University of St. Louis here Saturday, in their annual dual meet, 114 to 21.

Missouri won or tied for first in every event except the half-mile which went to R. E. Willman '26, Washington, in the fast time of 1m. 57⅕s.

Capt. Doss Richerson '26, Missouri, was the high-point winner of the meet with firsts in the discus and shotput. In the shot the Missouri captain did 47ft. 3⅝in., better than the record for the Missouri Valley Conference.

K. N. Farley '27 ran the 100-yard dash in 9 4-5s., which is the fastest time that has been made on the Missouri track since Jackson V. Schloz won the event in the same time in 1919.

Kenneth N. Lancaster '27, was second high-point man for Missouri by winning the broad jump at 22ft. 3in., and tying for first in the pole vault with R. L. McDonald '26 of Washington.

ILLINOIS DEFEATS CHICAGO AT TENNIS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 10 (Special)—Winning three of four singles matches and one of the two doubles contests, the University of Illinois tennis team retained its lead in the 1926 Intercollegiate Conference race Saturday when it took the University of Chicago aggregation into camp, 4 to 2.

The home team left yesterday for Ann Arbor, Mich., where it will meet the strong Wolverine team today. All the matches Saturday were played in two sets each, none going to deuce. The lone singles match, won by the visiting combination was secured by Herman Shapinsky '28, who defeated R. E. Bard '28, 9—7, 6—1. The Illinois victories were won by Capt. E. A. Shoaff '27, over Capt. W. V. Schaefer '26 of the Maroons; T. F. O'Connell '28, over R. A. Hudlin '26, and E. J. Clark '27, over W. C. Bennett '27.

What is regarded by local fans as the strongest doubles team in the Conference this year defeated the Maroon team, composed of Shapinsky and Schaefer, 6—3, 6—3. The Illini combination is made up of Shoaff and O'Connell. The other Chicago duo, Hall and Hudlin, defeated Bard and Clark, 6—2, 6—2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	15	9	.625
Toledo	13	9	.591
Minneapolis	14	10	.583
Kansas City	13	10	.565
St. Paul	12	11	.522
Indianapolis	11	12	.478
Milwaukee	10	13	.435
Columbus	5	19	.208

RESULTS SATURDAY
Kansas City 4, Columbus 3.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 6.
Louisville 17, St. Paul 11.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Kansas City 11, Columbus 6.
St. Paul 4, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 11, Louisville 3.
Toledo 15, Milwaukee 5.
Minneapolis 2, Indianapolis 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	16	3	.842
Buffalo	17	8	.680
Toronto	14	9	.609
Rochester	10	9	.526
Newark	10	13	.435
Syracuse	8	13	.381
Jersey City	8	16	.333
Reading	5	17	.227

RESULTS SATURDAY
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 3.
Syracuse 4, Newark 3.
Baltimore 1, Toronto 0.
Reading 8, Rochester 7.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Buffalo 8, Jersey City 2.
Newark 5, Syracuse 4.
Rochester 7, Reading 5.
Reading 9, Rochester 4.

BARBER BETTERS MARK

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 (AP)—Capt. P. A. Barber, of the University of California, competing, here, Saturday, in the Pacific Athletic Association track and field meet, won the 100-yard dash in 9.5s., beating the accepted world's record of 9.6s. and tying the mark recently set by Capt. Roland A. Locke, of University of Nebraska. Jackson V. Scholz, of the New York Athletic Club, finished second, and Newhoff, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third. The mark will not stand as a world's record, however, officials anounced, as the runners had a strong wind at their backs.

HAWLEY'S ASSISTANT NAMED

HANOVER, N. H., May 10 (AP)—Coach Jesse B. Hawley's assistants in coaching Dartmouth's 1926 gridiron team have been selected by the athletic council. Jackson L. Cannell will return as assistant head coach; Norm W. Orisp will be in charge of line again and H. A. Sage '26, end of the 1925 championship team, will take charge of the ends. The coming season will be Hawley's fourth with the Green.

COLLEGE GOLF SATURDAY

William 5, Penn 4.
Dartmouth 5, Princeton 4.
Harvard 7, Brown 2.
Holy Cross 6, M. I. T. 0.

TAYLOR TRUNKS WIN TEAM TITLE

Capture Five-Woman Bowling Event With 2525 Score and Other Prizes

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 10—(Special)—The Taylor Trunks, Chicago City champions, added another title to their name yesterday when they won the United States five-woman team championship in the International Women's Bowling tournament here at the Wisconsin Alleys. Led by Mrs. H. Froell, who totaled 595 pins, the Taylor squad collected 2525 on games of 809, 945 and 771 to displace the Duke-Eylers' total of 2477.

Besides Mrs. Froell's 595, which wins the high individual prize in the team event, the Chicago five won the high team prize with their 945 total in the second game.

The late and last shift of five-woman teams in the tournament was a feature, five of the six squads rolling landing places among the first 10 leaders. The Big Eds of Racine, Wis., champions, went into third place with 2462 on 857, 737 and 868. Mrs. B. Miller was high with 561.

Last year's champions, the L. V. Estes Engineers of Chicago, captured fifth position with 2420 on games of 851, 778 and 791. Mrs. A. Resk, captain, was high with 541. The team won the title last year with 2518.

L. V. Estes Inc., Chicago, moved into eighth place with 2391 on 715, 934 and 842, while the West Ridge Recreations of Chicago crowded Stieners Real Estate five of Detroit out of tenth place by four pins. The Chicago squad totaled 2337 on 697, 804 and 836. Harry Kaad, Recreations, the sixth team on the shift, rolled 2217 on 752, 766 and 699, good for a prize.

Performances in the doubles and singles, while they were nothing startling, produced a leading score in each event. The Mrs. C. Mosier and M. Kahler of St. Louis, hit 1008 to tie for seventh place in the doubles, while Mrs. L. Brown, Dayton, O., took ninth in the singles with 549.

These scores and several others will, no doubt, be rendered null and void before the afternoon is over, when members of yesterday's championship shift roll their doubles and singles. The meet closes today. The leaders:

FIVE-WOMEN TEAM EVENT

Taylor Trunks, Chicago	2525
Duke Eylers, Cleveland	2477
Big Eds, Racine	2462
Berghoff Double X, Fort Wayne	2423
I. V. Estes Engineers, Chicago	2420
Cola Chero, Kansas City	2413
Milwaukee Meat Co., Milwaukee	2400
L. V. Estes, Inc., Chicago	2391
O'Meara Insurance Co., St. Paul	2390
West Ridge Recreations, Chicago	2337

DOUBLES EVENT

Mrs. E. Diehm-Mrs. M. Russell, Cleve.	1228
Mrs. T. Higgins-Mrs. J. Laib, Chi	1086
Miss A. Utech-Miss W. Kroening, Mil.	1018
Mrs. L. Lockwood-Mrs. C. Yale, Chi.	1018
Mrs. E. Maass-Mrs. S. Duster, Jer Cit.	1014
Miss J. Anderson-Miss L. Schaub, Md.	1008
Mrs. C. Mosier-Mrs. M. Kahler, St. Louis.	1008
Mrs. M. Swing-Miss V. Gutheson, Tol.	1002
Mrs. G. Easty-Mrs. M. Watson, Clev.	1000
Miss A. Rumj-Mrs. E. Lahey, Ft. Wy.	1000

SINGLES

Mrs. H. Froell, Chicago	595
Mrs. M. Specht, Chicago	574
Mrs. E. Lackey, Fort Wayne	573
Mrs. E. Diehm, Cleveland	566
Mrs. A. Jaeger, Toledo	561
Mrs. A. Antoine, St. Louis	556
Mrs. E. Rand, Chicago	553
Mrs. W. Weissenberger, Milwaukee	552
Mrs. L. Brown, Dayton	549
Mrs. E. Myers, Cleveland	546
Mrs. M. Watson, Cleveland	546

ALL-EVENT

Mrs. E. Lackey, Fort Wayne	1641
Mrs. G. Fasbender, Detroit	1633
Mrs. E. Diehm, Cleveland	1621
Mrs. A. Higgins, Chicago	1613
Mrs. B. Lindstrom, St. Paul	1594
Mrs. A. Jaeger, Toledo	1567
Mrs. W. R. Smith, St. Paul	1556
Mrs. J. Selander, Omaha	1542
Mrs. J. Baker, Detroit	1522
Mrs. Margaret Cronin, Elmhurst	1506

NORTHWESTERN WINS 11-7 FROM IOWA NINE

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 10 (Special)—Northwestern University took a batting match from University of Iowa here Saturday 11 to 7, in the baseball title race of the "Big Ten." The game was full of misplays, Iowa making six errors and Northwestern five.

Both starting pitchers were batted from the box in the seventh, the Purple scoring five runs on hits and errors off M. G. Adams '27, and Iowa scoring six off W. C. Palmer '28, in a rally climaxed by a home run by H. H. Terry '27, with two men on base.

Palmer pitched good ball for six innings, holding Iowa to two hits, but weakened in the seventh, G. S. Mills '27, took up the pitching and held the Iowa batters in check. The Purple made certain of the game in the ninth, scoring three runs on four successive hits off O. S. Stegman '27, Iowa reserve pitcher. E. M. McNabb '27, played well at shortstop for Iowa, handling nine out of 10 chances. L. H. Johnson '28, played brilliantly for the Purple, fielding perfectly at shortstop and making three hits, including a home run. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestn	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	0	3	—11	12	5
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	—7	5	6

Batteries—Palmer, Mills and Ellis; Adams, Stegman, Corbin and Miller. Umpires—William Costello and C. Drolenga. Time—2h. 30m.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE BASEBALL

Holy Cross 4, Fordham 3.
Columbia 6, Virginia 5.
Harvard 7, Pennsylvania 4.
New York University 16, West Point 6.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Trinity 6.
Yale 17, Brown 4.
Williams 14, Middlebury 5.
Springfield 5, Conn. Aggies 4.
Syracuse 6, Hamilton 0.
George Washington 4, Commerce 3.
Mercersburg 8, Harrisburg Tech. 6.
Rutgers 7, Swarthmore 6 (10 innings).
Union 10, Mass. Aggies 2.
Annapolis 12, Penn State 10.
Worcester Tech. 8, Clark 0.
Illinois 9, Ohio State 7.
Michigan 5, Minnesota 3.
Northwestern 11, Iowa 7.
Princeton 13, Amherst 12.
Boston College 3, Boston University 0.
Providence 10, W. & M. 3.
Dartmouth 12, Cornell 6.
New Hampshire 2, Bates 1.
Tufts 7, Bowdoin 2.
Colby 13, Lowell Textile 6.

GOOD SHOOTING BY WRIGHT

NEW YORK, May 10—F. S. Wright of Buffalo, N. Y., won the twenty-first annual amateur championship of America at clay targets from a field that numbered 174 gunners at the Travis Island traps of New York Athletic Club here yesterday. The winner won with a score of 199 out of a possible 200 targets. It was the highest run that has ever won the crown. Incidentally, the Buffalo gunner also won the Long Run Cup offered for the two days of shooting with the score of 194 straight targets. It was the best shooting seen at Travers Island in years.

NELSON SCORES THREE GOALS

NEW YORK, May 10—The Brooklyn Wanderers defeated Newark by 3 to 0 in their American Soccer League match at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday. Nelson, center forward, shot all three of the goals, the first off a pass by McGuire after 30 minutes.

COLLEGE LACROSSE SATURDAY

Syracuse (Jr. Var.) 8, Dartmouth 6.
Princeton 9, Harvard 1.
Lehigh 7, Swarthmore 5.
Boston L. C. 9, Brown 6.
West Point 5, N. Y. University 1.
Yale, Pennsylvania 0.

KELLOGG WINS FROM POWERS

Dr. F. S. Kellogg, former Massachusetts state squash racquets champion, defeated R. A. Powers in the final match Saturday for the Harvard Club of Boston championship. The score: 15—18, 15—12, 15—10, 15—12.

SCOTS PETITION WHITE SHRINE

Propose Separate Council at Louisville Convention

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10 (Special)—Request of a Scottish delegation for a franchise to organize an independent Supreme Shrine in Scotland was taken under consideration by the thirty-second annual convention of the White Shrine of Jerusalem.

Buffalo was chosen for the next convention city. The question of changing the organization's name to "White Shrine of Bethlehem," for which there is said to be considerable sentiment, was not settled at the Louisville meeting, but is to come up at Buffalo. Mrs. Lula B. Carroll of Grand Rapids, Mich., retiring Worthy High Priestess, reported large increase in membership the last year.

The 2000 delegates who attended the Louisville convention elected these officers: Supreme Worthy High Priestess, Mrs. Clarence Heisenbuttle, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Watchman of Shepherds, W. J. Miller, Wheeling, W. Va.; Supreme Noble Prophetess, Mrs. Lula MacKinnon, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Associate Watchman of Shepherds, Dr. A. B. Clark, Utica, N. Y.; Supreme Worthy Treasurer, Mrs. Clara P. Hubbard, Milwaukee; Supreme Worthy Scribe, Mrs. Clara Coe Cannon, Chicago; Supreme Worthy Shepherdess, Mrs. Mary Bartlett, Nelsonville, O.; Supreme Worthy Chaplain, Mrs. Ethel B. Price, Evansville, Ind.; Supreme Worthy Guide, Mrs. Jean Terry, Aurora, Ills.

MOTOR INDUSTRY ADVANCE SHOWN

81 Per Cent of World's Vehicles Owned in United States, Commerce Survey Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—Eighty-one per cent of the world's motor vehicles are owned in the United States, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and there are 3,445,642 persons employed in the industry.

"Foreign countries bought 536,741 American motor vehicles in 1925," it says in a recent report. "Motor vehicle exports now constitute the third largest of the United States shipments abroad. Foreign sales in the automobile business last year were 39 per cent larger than the preceding year and were 12 per cent of the year's total production.

"Among the activities in the truck and bus field it is noted that there are 14,000 miles of bus routes operated by electric railway companies. Thirty-one steam railroads are using motorbus equipment. Monthly savings through use of motor trucks are reported in various operations by the Lehigh Valley ranging from $391 to $3429 in different types of service."

The saving which results from using trucks in making shipments is emphasized by the railroad companies which have adopted trucks for short haul and less-than-carload operations.

"Monthly savings through use of motor trucks are reported in various operations by the Lehigh Valley Company ranging from $391 to $2429 in different types of service. In most cases the railroad contracts with private shipping concerns for this service. Thirty-seven railroads are using trucks for the movement of goods at terminals. Ten are using motor transport to replace local freight trains. Ten are adopting motor trucks in order to give the shipper door-to-door service.

"Taxes paid by the motor vehicles totaled $667,000,000 in 1925. This was close to the total of taxation required for the entire highway bill of the nation. This bill amounted to approximately $1,000,000,000, of which however, nearly $300,000,000 was raised by bonds."

The following summaries of the most impressive facts regarding the automobile industry are made in the booklet which the chamber is releasing:

Railroads carried 3,040,000 carloads of automotive freight in 1925; purchasing power of factory wages for automobiles increased 150 per cent since 1914; 1482 bushels of wheat needed to buy the average motor car in 1913, while only 552 bushels are needed today; more than 1,500,000 motor vehicles scrapped last year; 14,041,000 motorists visited national forests in 1925.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	18	15	.545
Oakland	16	14	.533
Sacramento	16	14	.533
Lo Angeles	15	14	.517
Hollywood	16	16	.500
Portlnad	16	17	.485
Missions	14	16	.467
San Francisco	13	18	.419

RESULTS SATURDAY
Oakland 5, Hollywood 0.
Sacramento 2, Missions 0.
Seattle 3, San Francisco 2.
Portland 4, Los Angeles 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Hollywood 6, Oakland 2.
Hollywood 3, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 3, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 12, Portland 3.
Sacramento 2, Missions 1.
Sacramento 5, Missions 5.
San Francisco 5, Seattle 1.
Seattle 1, San Francisco 0.

INTERNATIONAL RACE ON THAMES

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the River Thames an international boat race will take place this year for the Duke of York's International Gold Trophy. The course will be over the Putney to Mortlake stretch, and six laps will be covered. At present four countries have signified their intention to compete—the United States, Great Britain, Canada and France, and it is hoped that Italy and Germany also will enter. The races are scheduled to begin June 26.

WISCONSIN GOLFERS WIN

MADISON, Wis., May 10 (Special)—University of Wisconsin won a "Big Ten" golf match from the University of Iowa here Saturday, 14 to 8. Andrew M. Leith '26, Badger veteran, was an outstanding star of the meet with a low score of 77 for the morning round.

NEW BEDFORD WINS, 4 TO 1

NEW BEDFORD, May 10 (Special)—New Bedford defeated Bethlehem Steel, national champions, 4 to 1, in an American Soccer League contest here Saturday, and the victory gave the Whalers two valuable points in their struggle to cinch second place in the standing.

PRINCETON WINS AT POLO

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10—After playing five chukkers of pony polo here Saturday, the Princeton University four finally defeated that of the United States Military Academy, 7 to 6.

RADIO

UNITY IN RADIO INDUSTRY IS PRESENT NEED

"Tsar" Suggested at Opening of Radio Trade Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 10 (Special)—Declaring the need for closer unity in the radio industry and suggesting that a "Tsar" be appointed from the trade to govern the diversified interests of the radio industry, Henry M. Shaw, president of the National Radio Trade Association, last night sounded the keynote of the fifth annual convention of the National Radio Trade Association in an address to the board of directors of that organization.

"We are overburdened and taxed for the enforcement of local, state and national laws, which neither represent the majority nor even take care of the minority," Mr. Shaw said in urging the radio industry to attempt to find a solution for its problems in its own council halls.

L. A. Nixon, executive secretary of the organization, in his annual report stressed the importance of radio manufacturers, jobber and dealers, who comprise the National Radio Trade Association, taking a more vital interest in the legislative problems of the radiocaster.

"Unless broadcasting is protected and fostered the level of entertainment furnished the radio public will be seriously damaged, with consequent injury to radio sales," Mr. Nixon said, in pointing out the large number of radio bills that have recently been introduced in Congress.

Hundreds of representatives from every phase of the radio industry are gathered here for the annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, with the following cooperating groups: National Association of Broadcasters, Radio Magazine Publishers' Association, Radio Week Committee, Radio Writers' Association, National Radio Farm Council, National Radio Trades Association, and the Federated Radio Trades Association.

Representatives of each of these groups made introductory speeches at the first session of the convention, which was held at the headquarters in the Ambassador Hotel. These were followed by an address on "Magnitude of the Farm Radio Market—How to Reach It," given by Dr. E. A. White, director, National Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture.

Besides the heads of most of the manufacturing and sales concerns there are many of their associates present since the information contained in the many interesting talks outlined is expected to prove invaluable in planning out the business activities for the coming year. In fact it may be said that the entire radio industry is more or less hinged on this convention.

Over 200 delegates to the convention left on a special train from Chicago Saturday, representing the middle West. The attendance is expected to total well over 1000 before the week is over.

One of the most interesting phases of radio development, international radiocasting, will be taken up in a speech by Arthur H. Lynch, who, as editor of Radio Broadcast, sponsored the four annual International Radio Test Weeks, those famous DX classics which in general brought out how much blooping the average receiver will do as well as bringing in South American and European stations. Plans for the event for next year will be considered at this meeting.

V. D. H.

Question Box

I have constructed a Browning-Drake receiver, using 4 UV199 tubes, and have been getting very good results.

I would like to try a UX120 on the last stage of audio, but do not just know how to connect up so as to give it the proper voltage and amperage.

My four tubes are at present connected in parallel on the A battery (3 No. 6's); this would only give me one-half enough amperage for the power tube, as I understand it. Also, how are the additional B and C voltages put in?

W. H. B., Topeka, Ind.

(Ans.) You need make no changes in your A battery for the addition of a power tube. The B battery connection running to the last jack should be isolated from the rest of the set and connected to 135 volts of B battery. Then the grid return of the last audio transformer, the side marked "F" or "A," goes to 22 volts of C battery instead of the customary 4½ volts.

NEW SAN DIEGO STATION

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 30 (Special Correspondence)—San Diego's first high-powered radio station has gone on the air. Station KFVW, situated on the roof of the U. S. Grant Hotel, recently began operations on a wavelength of 245.8 meters, with power of 1000 watts. At the opening program G. F. Dillon, federal supervisor of the western radio division, acted as master of ceremonies, while addresses were delivered by Mayor John L. Bacon, Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, commandant of the eleventh naval district; Lane D. Webber, president of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and others. The station is owned and operated by the Airfan Radio Corporation, and is under direction of Hal C. Rogers, president of the company.

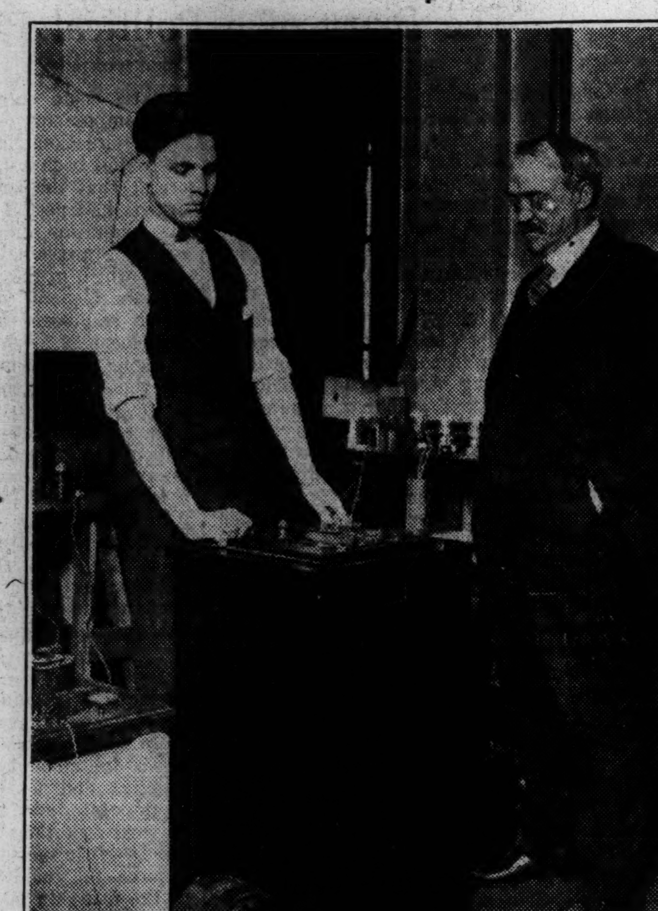
Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Barbara Sherburne, Quincy, Mass.
Irene F. Jacobs, Quincy, Mass.
Edith Paige, Quincy, Mass.

Custom Built
Browning-Drake Receiver
are still proving their worth. We can supply a few at Reasonable Prices.
KELVIN-WHITE CO.
122 State St., Boston

Cartoons Sent by Radio



© Harris & Ewing

AN AUTOMATIC pen drawing a cartoon in New York City may be duplicated in performance by another pen, located in Boston, if an invention of C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, D. C., shown to the right in the photograph, is adopted for the transmission and reception of cartoons and sketches by radio. That is to say, this so-called "radio pen" makes possible the sending and receiving of cartoons from one city to another without any connecting link other than the ether, through which radio waves flash.

Recently the transmitting mechanism of this "radio pen" was connected to a naval aircraft-radio transmitting set at Anacostia, D. C., and a cartoon was sent through the air and received at the Jenkins laboratories, with four miles intervening. As marvelous as it may seem, the pen at the receiving station was drawing on a piece of paper, faithful in every detail, the same cartoon that was being sketched at the Anacostia naval aircraft-radio laboratory.

Ordinarily radio transmission of cartoons and sketches does not require any particular wavelength. However, for the benefit of amateurs who wish to experiment with sketch and picture transmission, the Radio Section of the United States Department of Commerce has specified the use of low wavelengths, on the order of 40 meters.

European Programs From Turkish Station

Washington, May 10

A FRENCH company is negotiating for a plot of land at Heni-Bagtche, below Stamboul, Turkey, on which to erect a radiocasting station, according to the Constantinople press, states a cable to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Julian Gillespie, Constantinople.

It is announced in Constantinople that construction of the new plant may be expected to begin soon and that the company interested in the project believes that the station will be completed in June. It is the intention of the new station to relay programs from European stations.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 11

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)

9 p. m.—Studio program by the Sunbeam Club Orchestra, Saint John, N. B. 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7:15 p. m.Windsor Hotel dinner concert. 8:15—Studio. 9:30—Travelogue, inland boating through Quebec. 10:30—Harold Leonard's dance orchestra.

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Talk: "Effective Speaking," Prof. F. H. Kirkpatrick, Shaws Schools, Ltd. 7—Baldwin Hour, featuring Baldwin Reproducers with Alice Arntfield. 8—Hohner Harmony Hour. 8:30—Rouge Hills program. 9:30—Hour of music. 10:30—Fada Radio dance orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—George Joy and Nell Cantor. 5:45—Big Brother Club. 6:30—Minute Men. 7—Eurekas. 7:30—Twins. 8—Courtesy hour. 9—Moment Musicale. 9:30—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Special program. 8:30—Hya Norblitt, mezzo-contralto, and Morton Bachrach, tenor. 9—Weather reports.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

8 p. m.—Eurekas. 8:30—Selected topics from United States history by H. Allan Dickie. 9 to 10—Programs from WEAF, New York. 10:30—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Address, "Greek Education," Prof. Harrison C. Coffin, Union College. 6:45—WGY orchestra. 7:30—Half-hour of romance, "Sapphire." 8—Marine band program from Washington, D. C. 8:30—Solo numbers by members of WGY orchestra; talk, "Results of the Broadcast Reception Tests," by C. J. Young of Radio Engineering Department of General Electric Company. 9—"Grand Tour, North Cape of Norway."

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Henri Beaugard, tenor; Columbia University French course; Edward E. Steele, pianist; Eurekas; Twins; courtesy hour; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Ross Gorman and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6 p. m.—Frank Dole, "Irish Setter." 6:15—Chief Steward Ballyn of Berengaria in sea songs. 7:15—"Covering Washington," by Carl D. Groat of United Press. 7:30—"Gems of Romance." 8—United States Marine Band. 9—"North Cape of Norway." 9:45—George Olsen's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his string ensemble. 6:30—The Bandoliers. 7:30—Quality Boys. 8—Pace Institute program. 8:15—Pen lesson. 8:30—California Ramblers. 9:30—Columbia Park entertainers. 10—"Muscle Shoals" talk. 10:05—Harry T. Rainnes, "How to Drive an Automobile." 10:15—Musical program. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—McAlpin entertainers.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

7 p. m.—Play: "A Minuet," by Louis N. Parker, with Charlyne Courtland and Rexford Kendrick. Adaptation and direction, Dailey Paskman. 7:20—Roxanna Erb, contralto. 7:30—Hallie Jameson, "Summer in Europe." 7:40—Jascha Gurewitch, saxophone virtuoso. 8:20—Magyar ensemble, direction Alexander Rudnyansky; 12 hands, two pianos; Elizabeth Bloch, soprano; Eugene Medjyaszay, tenor. 9—Jacob Forstat, cello. 9:10—T. S. Stribling, "The Tennessee Folk." 9:20—Jacob Forstat. 9:30—Arrowhead Inn Orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes and baseball scores. 5:45—Organ recital. 6—Dinner music. 6:45—Ethel Rattay Fowler's footlight and fashion flashes. 7—Cecile Steiner, violin; Margaret Irwin, pianiste; assisted by Sam Damico, tenor. 7:30—Concert program. 8—Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Dual Trio. 9—Katz and His Kittens. 9:30—Karl Bonawitz. 10—Eddie McKnight's Orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

6 p. m.—Uncle Wip's Roll Call; Williamson Serenaders. 7—"Hints to Motorists." 7:15—Shapp Instrumental Trio of the Glademore Café: Isidore Shapp, violinist; Joseph Vetera, cellist; Gordon Rolfe, pianist. 8—Artist recital. 9:05—"Emo's Weekly." 9:30—Benjamin Franklin El Patio orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—The Parodians. 6:30—Snellenburg Instrumental Trio. 7—The Theater Digest. 7:10—The Three Brothers. 7:25—Peter Ricci, baritone; Virginia Klein, pianist. 7:45—Charles Higgins and Joe Burke. 8—Kuehnle's artists. 8:30—Robert Frazier. 9—Eddie Malle and Danny Dougherty. 9:30—Billy Hays and his orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Gems of Romance." 7:30—Concert by the United States Marine Band Orchestra: Capt. William H. Santelmann, leader. 8:30—Radio School of International Relations. 9—"The Grand Tour." 10:30—W. Spencer Tupman and his orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

8 p. m.—Stockman-Farmer news and market periods. 8:15—"Bird Structures and Their Significance," by Dr. S. H. Williams, professor of zoology of the University of Pittsburgh. 8:30—Sacred song half hour. 9—Half hour of arias from oratorios, with orchestra. 9:30—Half hour of arias from operas, with orchestra. 11:35—Concert from the Grand Theater.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6:30—Dinner concert. 8—Program from New York. 8:30—"Twins." 9—Courtesy hour. 10—Moments musicale. 11—Radio News Service. 11:05—Kenyon Theater.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Joint radiocasting with station WEAF, New York City.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—State Theater vaudeville and music. 7—Eureka program. 7:30—Twins 8—Entertainers. 9—Moment musicale. 9:30—Vincent Lopez Orchestra. 10—Studio program. 11—George Warmack's singing syncopators.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 10—Red Apple Club.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Glover Watson old-time dance orchestra. 8—Tom Bartel's Boys. 9—Jean Goldkette's Orchestra.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert from studio by the band. 8:15—Carl Hall Dewey, conductor; special musical features; vocal and instrumental solos.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6 p. m.—Twins. 7—Courtesy Hour. 8—The Home Brand Sextet. 9:30—"Outdoors in Minnesota." 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Radio Drama.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 p. m.—Trianon Ensemble, Hilda Hinrichs, cellist; Margaret Conrad, violinist; Preston Graves, pianist; Genevieve Burnham, soprano. 9—Trianon Ensemble, Oxford Girls, Harmony Duo, Joe Warner, character songs; Andy Anderson.

WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner organ recital by "Al" Carney. 6:40—Grayling's Ensemble. 6:50—Loftis Quartet. 9:15 (238 Meters)—Studio features; Cinderella Orchestra. 9:30—Entertainers. 9:50—"Pat" Barnes and "Al" Carney. 10:10—Dance music. 11—Your Hour League.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

7 p. m.—Talk: "Spring Birds," Dr. Benedict, Professor of Botany, University of Cincinnati. 7:20—Talk on Aeronautics under the auspices of the United States Air Service, McCook Field, Dayton, O., to be given from the plane and re-radiocast through the WLW station; "Radio Beacons." 7:30—"Piano Memories." 7:50—Talk on "Inventions," by Leo T. Parker, authority on patents. 8—Concert by Tenth Infantry Band of Ft. Thomas, Ky., under direction of Warrant Officer E. G. Fischer. 9—Concert by orchestra under the direction of William C. Stoess.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

10 p. m.—Organ recital, Eugene Perazzo. 11—Popular song features. 11:15—Doc Howard's radiocasters.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30—Concert by Eddie Rosson and his orchestra of Jeffersonville, Ind.; Thrift talk.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Lyon and King concert. 10:45—Concert.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)

6 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—School of the Air; marketgram and weather forecast; address; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; the Trianon Ensemble. 11:45—Nighthawk Frolic; Ted Weems's Recording Orchestra; Billy Adair's Orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's Orchestra.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—The Raleigh Quintet. 8—Varied musical program from studio. 11—Corn Sugar Orchestra.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hugo G. Heyn, xylophone. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Ed Myers and his orchestra; De luxe. 10:10—Radio review. 10:30—Frank Hodek and his Nightingale Orchestra.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Jimmie Joy's Orchestra. 8:30—Southern Methodist University faculty musicians. 11—Jack Gardner's Orchestra.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dance orchestra. 8:30—Courtesy program. 9—Skyline studio concert.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRR, Regina, Sask. (476 Meters)

8 p. m.—Story by Aunt Jenny; studio program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)

9 p. m.—Studio program: Mrs. G. A. Ford presents her artist students in recital, assisted by Miss Doris Gibbins, reader, and Miss Manuela Briggs, pianist; sopranos, Mrs. A. Hughes, Miss G. Bushfield, Miss P. Davidson; contraltos, Mrs. M. Bagnall, Mrs. McArdell, Miss Doris Bibbins. 10:05—Belmont Orchestra, assisted by Miss Bebe Mullar, soprano.

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)

6 p. m.—Weather reports and "The Box Office." 7—Frederick and Nelson: Children's Hour by Dobbie and Marian; talk: "Washington Vacation Days" by Chamber of Commerce; "Bookshop Briefs"; musical program by Cornish School. 8:30—Orchestra directed by Henry Damski.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert; baseball scores. 7:30—Weather, market and police reports, news items and sporting results. 8—Educational program: book review; "Radio Berg-o-logues"; horticultural talk; music by the Alicia McElroy String Quartet. 10—Dance music featuring Herman Kenin's dance orchestra and intermission piano solos by Curt Kramer.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:55—News items. 7:03—Market reports. 8—"Royalty on the Radio," radio vaudeville by Frank M. Turner; accompaniment by Vinton La Ferrera and his orchestra. 9—Henry M. Hyde: "Wonders of the Sky." 9:10—Courtesy program. 10—Dance music.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)

9 p. m.—Talk on "Fertilizer and Water Problems in the Garden," by H. M. Butterfield of the University of California; travelogue, "Rainier National Park," by P. C. Hall; book reviews by Mrs. Annie Little Barry.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 to 9 p. m.—Courtesy programs; Town Crier of the Night Watch. 10—Ray West's Coconut Grove orchestra.

KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (238 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—E. P. Barcley, African explorer and diamond expert. 7:45—Hollywood Community Sing, Memorial Auditorium of the Hollywood High School. 8:30—KMTR Concert Orchestra, under the directorship of Loren Powell, conductor, vocal soloist.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Children's hour. 7:30—H. M. Robertson, on "Dogs." 8—Times de luxe program.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—Star-News concert hour, with Adolf Tandler Instrumental Group and other artists.

TWO-VIOLIN RECITAL FOR CONSERVATORY

A recital of music for two violins is to be given in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, this evening, by Cecile Forest '25 and Ione Coy '25. The program will include the Handel Sonata I, Paul Juon's "Bizarrerie," a Bach Menuet, a Scherzo by Sinding, Meszkowski's Finale molto vivace and the Concerto for three violins of Vivaldi. The principles will be assisted by Margaret Clark '25, violin, and Madeline Meredith '23, pianist.

On Thursday evening, May 13, in Recital Hall, Richard Condie '26, of Springville, Utah, will give a song recital.

A concert by advanced students of the Conservatory was given in Jordan Hall last Friday evening, at which the soloists were Florence Wild, East Barnet, Vt.; Louise J. Allen, Lynn; Louise Beach, Chatham, N. Y.; Eleanor Packard, West Somerville; Harriet Curtis, Erie, Pa.; George W. Garland, Stoneham; Marion E. Messinger, Kingston, N. Y.; Rowland D. Halfpenny, North Adams.

EPISCOPAL BOYS' CAMP IS PLANNED

Boys of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts are to have a camp established especially for them at Center Tuftonboro, N. H., as a diocesan enterprise, and named in honor of Bishop William Lawrence. Frank W. Lincoln Jr., boys' work counsellor of the diocese, will direct, assisted by Lucius W. Elder Jr.

Charles E. Mason, treasurer; Mr. Lincoln and the Rev. E. J. Dennen will be in charge of the camp, assisted by Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Harold Peabody, Phillips Keachum and Stanton H. King.

SHIPPERS ADVISORY BOARD TO CONVENE

The third regular meeting of the New England Shippers Advisory Board will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Wednesday. Homer Loring, chairman, executive committee, Boston & Maine, and F. E. Arnoult, traffic manager, Colonial Air Transport, Inc. will be the principal speakers at the luncheon session.

A detailed picture of the condition of industry in New England will be given in the form of 56 commodity committee reports. Sixteen railroads are also scheduled to report on condition of their motive power.

What They Are Saying

BISHOP CANNON: "The fact that some men continually refuse to do their duty and continually infringe upon the rights of others, is no reason for the repeal of regulations or laws which are helpful to the social order."

HAYWARD KENDALL: "Henry Ford has howled the hunting call of the wolf pack. Henry can visualize 5,000,000 brave lads sitting in saloons instead of Fords. Henry L. Doherty, who sells gasoline has given an answering yelp. They can't buy beer and gasoline. That low, sad music, children? It's the little German bands of St. Louis and Newark practicing the 'Dead March from Saul.'"

DAME MILLICENT FAUCETT: "There are more good manners and better taste today than at any time in my fairly long life."

EMILY NEWELL BLAIR: "Whether politics will make women into a fighting animal or whether women will make politics into a club, that remains to be seen."

MRS. GRACE M. POOLE: "The wide-awake club woman is no longer provincial; she is a world figure with a world interest."

DR. D. D. FORSYTH: "If we fail in evengelizing the foreigner here, we will ultimately fail everywhere."

E. H. SOTHERN: "At present time playing Shakespeare is an adventure, and a costly one."

DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, the porter-house steak originated at the old Porter House in Cambridge."

ALBERT C. DIFFENBACH: "Take the war-making business out of the hands of private concerns and there will be fewer wars made."

MOVING OF OFFICE PROTESTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10 (Special) — World War veterans united here yesterday afternoon to protest against the proposed discontinuance of the Springfield office of the United States Veterans' Bureau, which it has been proposed to remove to Boston headquarters.

General Classified

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THOUSAND ISLANDS, St. Lawrence River, Sale, rent, private camp; 11-room partially furnished house; beautiful cove, Bostwick Island; few other homes on island; ¾ by ½ mile; about 5½ miles Clayton, N. Y.; mail and provisions delivered daily; acre land; boat house, dock; splendid well, deep water fishing; rental season $350.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Dr. Hill Discusses the International Code

Dignified emphasis has been given to the proposal of Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts that the President of the United States call a third Hague conference for the purpose of codifying and clarifying international law, by Dr. David Jayne Hill, former American Ambassador to Germany. In his observations before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington a few days ago, Dr. Hill made it plain that he believed, while the occasion for the issuance of such a call exists now, the exact time at which it should go forward ought to be left solely to the decision and discretion of the President.

But on the main question involved, the need of participation in the work of compiling, restating and even creating international law, Dr. Hill is in absolute accord with the author of the so-called Tinkham resolution and those who have enlisted to sponsor and advance it. It is his view that the League of Nations has shown a disposition to treat international law and its complete codification, as well as the necessity of gaining the approval of all the nations which may be required or which may bind themselves to submit their differences to a court of international justice, as a secondary matter. Dr. Hill informed the committee that the League rejected the unanimous recommendation of its Committee of Jurists, selected to propose a statute for the World Court, that a series of conferences be held at The Hague for the advancement and clarification of international law. "And it is true," he declared, "that after refusing to accept the advice of this committee, the League has assumed the task of the codification of international law under its own auspices and control."

The convincing argument in support of the proposal for the calling of a representative conference which shall undertake this work of codification, clarification, and restatement is, as Dr. Hill sees it, that this assumption of control by a single group of powers will be regarded by many persons as a denial of the equality of nations, a denial, he says, "already embodied in the Constitution of the League." This, undoubtedly, will tend to lessen the prestige of the work done, despite the fact that it may have been undertaken and carried on in absolute good faith. If there is objection in some quarters now that the Permanent Court of International Justice is the League's court, there certainly would be no lack of opportunity to complain that the law, as finally summarized and codified, under League auspices, is the League's law.

This distinguished authority took occasion to point out that judicial decisions by an international tribunal, made without any basis of accepted law, imply an exercise by the judges of the sovereign authority involved in an act of legislation. These decisions, he insisted, cannot be forced upon or against any nation, nor can they be reasonably accepted by any nation without a renunciation of its national sovereignty. But with the previous indorsement and acceptance of a code of laws by all the nations concerned, an international tribunal would exercise a strictly judicial authority based upon a law made by the nations under judgment.

The Railroads Play the Game

For the first time in a number of years, or in fact since the war, comes the announcement that all the trunk lines operating in the territory extending west of Buffalo, N. Y., have arranged to offer round-trip passenger rates to tourists from the west during the present summer season. This inducement to travel at a rate considerably below that charged in the ordinary course of business has been regularly offered to those in the eastern part of the United States desiring to spend their vacations or the winter season in the west. But it has long been realized that the people in the vast areas west of New York State and New England look upon a journey east with the same anticipation as easterners regard a western tour.

The opening of the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia supplies the advertised excuse for the concession which the railroads profess to be making to the public. But it is a reasonable supposition that the roads themselves are glad to find a plausible opportunity for a return to the practices of the almost-forgotten excursion days, when trains were crowded and operated in continuous sections to accommodate the throngs of tourists who otherwise would not afford the luxury of travel. There is found in this somewhat tardy concession to the wishes of the public the admission by the carriers of the realization that their greatest prosperity does not come, at all times, from charging whatever the traffic will bear. The long lines of automobiles bearing licenses issued in the Pacific coast, intermountain and Mississippi Valley states which enter the territory tributary to the Atlantic coast, must have convinced those who have transportation to sell that they have been overlooking a golden opportunity.

There are pleasant prospects in the eastern sections of the United States, in the great cities and in the mountains and along the shores of ocean and lakes, which will be attractive to thousands of persons in the interior and in the far West who have never before had an opportunity to enjoy them. It is safe to assume that the railroads will materially increase their net operating revenues by thus wisely playing the game in accordance with the reasonable rules provided.

From June 1, approximately, until Nov. 30, the Atlantic seaboard section will be the playground toward which scores of hundreds of American tourists will turn, gladly availing themselves of the opportunity to "see America first." This "exchange of visits" should be encouraged and the practice should become a fixed one. There are only imaginary divisions between the American people. In thought and purpose they are one. They may at times seem to harbor prejudices, but these are only prejudices of belief. The more they play together the better they will work together in a common cause.

Electrical Experience in America and Britain

There is probably no greater world authority on electricity than Samuel Insull of Chicago, whose English birth has not prevented his controlling electric light and power companies capitalized at $1,250,000,000. The advice he has given to Britain to follow the methods for developing this power which have succeeded in America, carries therefore weight. Addressing the American Chamber of Commerce in London on the occasion of a lunch in his honor, Mr. Insull drew a wonderful picture of what the United States has already achieved in this direction. He also explained how this has been done.

The American method of control of public utilities, he said, differs from the British one. Where in England a corporation has to go to Parliament for powers, in most states in America it simply goes to a commission, which is much simpler and more expeditious. The result is patent for all to see. Years ago in the United States, he said, they had several different companies supplying electricity in the same town or area, and they tried to regulate monopoly by competition. This was disastrous to users of electricity, who had to pay more for the produce. Gradually they got to the point where cities of the United States were pretty well supplied with electrical energy. The larger developments started with the invention of the steam turbine engine. Sir Charles Parsons, as much as anyone, was responsible for the modern massing of electricity. Another Englishman, Ferranti, advocated mass production years before it was practiced in the United States. Indeed, he said, America got its superpower idea from him. A third Englishman, Arthur Wright, discovered a method of arriving at the proper scale charges. Thus America got a good deal of impetus to electrical development from the British side of the Atlantic.

Massing of production led to development of general power stations operating over large areas. As an instance, Chicago, with an area of 10,000 square miles, produced within 10 per cent as many units of energy as were produced in the whole United Kingdom. Chicago had only 4,000,000 people in its territory, and the United Kingdom had 40,000,000. Moreover, Chicago did it on a plant investment of about half what was employed in England. The idea of mass production and distribution, said Mr. Insull, was spreading in the United States. Vast territories were connected up from one end to the other with systems of transmission lines. Last year, when they had no rain in North Carolina, electrical power was transmitted more than 400 miles to other industries dependent on water power.

As the result of mass production they could afford to install plants of the highest efficiency capacity. Experts believed electrical development would have a big effect on social conditions in the United States. Cheap power would stop the drift from the country to the cities, would encourage local manufacturers and improve conditions for everybody. Mr. Insull thought this a peculiarly important question for Great Britain. In America, he said, they were mainly interested in it because of dollars and cents, and because they were carrying out their idea of supplying the product at the lowest price consistent with a fair return to the greatest number of people. England, perhaps, was wedded to vested interests, but he thought it might profit by going to study some things in the United States. He hoped his friends engaged in the electrical business in England would put aside their own selfish interests and "make some sacrifices to give Britain cheap electrical power, so that she may maintain her proud position in the world."

This is sound counsel and it is given at an opportune moment. The British Parliament has just now before it a far-reaching measure to unify electric light and power undertakings and thus to cheapen supply. Mr. Insull's statement shows the direction such legislation should take. Britain has lost the lead it once held in electrical enterprise, but there is no reason why it should not hope eventually to regain it. The way to endeavor to do so is plain. It lies, as Mr. Insull has pointed out, in methods which have proved to be successful elsewhere.

Wet Juggling With Liquor Statistics

Speaking before the Senate Judiciary Committee at the hearings on prohibition enforcement, Julius Codman of Boston, counsel for the advocates of "light wines and beer" nullification of the Constitution of the United States, asserted that "prior to prohibition the consumption of alcoholic beverages was 90 per cent beer and 10 per cent hard liquor." From this he drew the conclusion that prohibition had operated so as to increase the amount of alcohol consumed as a beverage. He furnished no proof, however, other than his assertion that "today the consumption of hard liquor is far greater than of beer." In view of the statements made by some of the wet witnesses before the Judiciary Committee as to the extent of the "home brew" industry, Mr. Codman's claim regarding the relative consumption of the two kinds of liquors may be questioned, but whether right or wrong as to present conditions, his statement relative to preprohibition days is highly misleading.

While it is true that measured in gallons the percentages of beer and distilled spirits sold at retail prior to prohibition were respectively about 95 per cent beer and 5 per cent whisky, rum, etc., this bare statement of fact proves nothing. The real question at issue is that of the amount of alcohol consumed as a beverage, and a brief analysis of the official returns on the subject shows that in reality the two classes of liquor represented about the same quantity of alcohol. The average consumption of beer for several years prior to prohibition was around 60,000,000 barrels, or about 1,800,000,000 gallons. Taking the low basis of 4 per cent of alcohol content of the beer, this shows more than 70,000,000 gallons of alcohol consumed by beer drinkers. The actual annual consumption of distilled liquors prior to prohibition is not known, as they were included in the Internal Revenue statistics relating to "distilled spirits," but after deducting the amount of such spirits used for manufacturing and other nonbeverage purposes, the average consumption was about 80,000,000 gallons annually. Thus in effect the beer and the whisky drinkers of the Nation consumed practically the same amount of alcohol, the degree to which it was diluted depending upon the taste of the drinkers.

Reconditioning a City

With a tide of high-cost building sweeping in from every angle, New York City is undergoing the most complete metamorphosis that any community, short of war-wracked or otherwise devastated centers, has probably ever known. In the more strategic parts of the city, the prevailing brownstone construction of last century is practically extinct. In its place a wholly different type of building has arisen, graceful, original, and supremely expressive of the highly charged voltage of twentieth century existence. This wholesale reconditioning of Manhattan springs from the imperative need of an ever greater square-footage, to accommodate increasing residential and commercial demands. It is literally a question of making four or five houses grow today where only one grew before.

Landmarks, old and new, are being swept ruthlessly aside in this ceaseless pulling down and building up. The muffled boom of the blasting squads is to be heard from one river's edge to the other. A series of spectacular real estate transactions has consigned many of New York's finest residences to architectural limbo, keeping Fifth Avenue in a constant state of turmoil. Most of the long-time inhabitants have been driven off this famous thoroughfare, and their costly mansions are being scrapped for junk. The W. K. Vanderbilt and C. P. Huntington houses are today in the hands of the wrecking crews, startling commentaries on the transient nature of mundane things; while the famous twin Netherlands and Savoy hotels are slowly descending into ugly piles of débris, while great towers, thirty and forty stories high, are rising on every side. But the sale of the Ledyard Blair residence on upper Fifth Avenue, built hardly more than a decade ago at a cost of three quarters of a million dollars, merely to make room for a modern skyscraping apartment house, caps the climax of the rabid reconditioning now going on apace. It seems less wanton and unnecessary to tear down buildings that are frankly outmoded and to some degree obsolete, but to sacrifice one of the finest of the newer houses puts another complexion on the matter.

The whole tone and tenor of the town appears to be undergoing a radical change, as the ubiquitous square-foot problem comes more and more to dominate the situation. Fifth Avenue is losing its prestige as New York's most exclusive shopping center. Candy shops, cheaper clothing stores, and quick-and-ready restaurants are supplanting its time-honored establishments and hostelries, and a general hodgepodge of good, bad, and indifferent is the result. New subways are being driven through the rocky island bed, fresh inlets for an even greater multitude of transients. Day in, day out the steady shuttling of commercial values and social equations goes on, tracing out the gradual evolution of a new New York, as far removed from the stodgy brownstone city of the nineties as chalk is from cheese. With no apparent let-up in sight, either in necessities or resources, the far-flung dreams of the city architects for an even newer and greater New York may be nearer realization than the average Manhattanite suspects.

Editorial Notes

All honor to whom honor is due! A recent number of Drug Topics published several pages from presidents of State Pharmaceutical Associations showing a preponderating sentiment in favor of the elimination of liquor from the drug store, as an injurious influence on its prestige and good will. "In answer to your question I am pleased to emphatically vote 'yes' on the proposition to legislate booze out of the drug store," read one of these letters, "and in so voting I firmly believe I am voicing the sentiment of 90 per cent of the druggists of the State." "In reply to your letter of recent date," read another, "we wish to endorse most emphatically the sentiment of the New York druggists regarding the elimination of liquors from all drug stores." And so on through quite a large number of communications. One writer had this to say about the situation:

> My personal experience is that in these days of modern materia medica, the best physicians rarely if ever prescribe intoxicants; . . .
>
> Let us realize our responsibilities in this matter of the distribution of intoxicants that "Am I my brother's keeper?" is just as live a question today as in the days of Cain and Abel.

Some of the questions brought up for discussion before the moots in London have a fascinating aspect. These moots, by the way, are student debates, before a regular justice, conducted with the utmost dignity and decorum. Here was an interesting subject recently argued. A orders a barrel of oysters from a local fishmonger, D. The fishmonger procures them from an oyster merchant B and supplies them to A, who pays for them. Opening some of the oysters, C, a servant of A, finds in one of them a valuable pearl and puts it in his pocket, intending to keep it. Incidentally, the story does not say how it was he let the cat out of the bag, or rather the secret of the pearl in his pocket, but anyhow the pearl is claimed by the merchant B, the fishmonger D, the final purchaser A, and the servant C. In the first court judgment was given in favor of A. B, C and D appeal, and the Lord Chief Justice affirmed the judgment of the first court, holding that the pearl belonged to the final purchaser by "right of occupancy."

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

It had long been recognized that Great Britain would be faced with a very difficult crisis on May 1, when the coal subsidy which was voted last August was due to come to an end. But after the publication of the statesmanlike report of the Coal Commission two months ago, few people expected that on that very day a general strike would be proclaimed, with all the authority of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party behind it.

How is it, as one American friend put it to me, that in the oldest constitutional country in the world there is the astonishing spectacle of the whole trade union movement uniting to interrupt the economic life of the community, while the Government is organizing volunteer corps to carry on its vital services, and that, despite this threat at the life and prosperity of the community, there is little or no bitterness or excitement, and people are going about their ordinary vocations as normally as the difficulties of transportation permit?

There is certainly nothing in the coal negotiations taken by themselves to account for this situation. Toward the end there was not much difference of opinion on any side as to the basis of settlement. Everybody was really agreed that the report of the commission was an acceptable basis. It was simply a question of determining by negotiation what guarantees the Government and the mine owners should give, what reorganization of industry should be rapidly put through, what lower wages or longer hours the miners would accept in the meantime, and what contribution the Government should make to "ease the bump."

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As is almost inevitable in complicated negotiations of this kind, all the parties to it made their mistakes. The owners were hard, unyielding and annoyingly slow in coming to the point. The miners went on declaring that they would accept neither longer hours nor lower wages, and refusing to budge officially from the position they admitted in private they would have to abandon. The Government drifted so that the real negotiations had not been begun even by midday on Friday, April 30.

But that in itself is no more the explanation of why on Saturday afternoon the revolutionary step had been taken of declaring a general strike than the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, with the complicated diplomatic negotiations which succeeded it, explains why the world was plunged into war on Aug. 1, 1914. An inability to come to terms was the occasion of the general strike. What was the underlying cause?

The ultimate cause is a growing discontent in the population, which is now 90 per cent urbanized, with the present-day industrial system. The whole working-class world has become profoundly convinced that there is something wrong with the economic system which produces slums and unemployment on the one side, and luxury-living and "the right to live by owning" on the other. It has become increasingly determined to abolish what it calls "industrial slavery," though it has the very vaguest idea of what is to be put in its place, a determination which has been immensely strengthened by the bad times since the war.

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The more immediate cause is the saturation of many of the younger generation of the trade union leaders with the Marxian philosophy of class war and with the campaigning methods invented by Nicolai Lenine, which made the Socialist and trade union leaders the dictators of Russia in 1917. More and more has the organization of the trade unions fallen into the hands of young, energetic and keen Socialists, who attended the lodge meetings while the average worker stayed at home or went to the "movies."

The overwhelming mass of public opinion and trade union opinion with that of the trade union leaders, however, has definitely "turned down" Communism and the method of revolutionary violence. The majority is thoroughly constitutional in its ideas. But the younger trade unionists believe enthusiastically in organizing unions in bigger and bigger combinations for the purpose of fighting the employer for better conditions and wages and securing for the workers an increasing control of industry. A number of these leaders and the small Communist Party see in such organization the road to revolution of a more fundamental kind.

The result of these two factors has been the development of an intense feeling of "solidarity" among all the trade unionists, and of ever closer alliances between the larger unions for mutual support in fighting their industrial battles. In particular, the belief has grown up that if the triple alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers could only be induced to strike together, they could impose any terms they liked.

The situation, therefore, on Saturday, May 1, was that there had been a failure to find a solution of the mining crisis; that the subsidy had come to an end; that the owners had posted notices of much lower wages to come into operation on Monday; that the Government had issued a proclamation empowering it to deal with any crisis which might arise, and that the Miners' Federation and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which had been empowered to act for the trade union movement as a whole, were in session in London.

There is still some obscurity about the rapid sequence of events during the next thirty-six hours. There was, no doubt, some confusion. The trade unionists seem to have believed incorrectly that the Government required the miners to give some undertaking that they would accept lower wages as a condition of continuing negotiations. But the fundamental fact in their minds was that the miners were being forced to accept a lower standard of life. The great trade union machine which had been so laboriously constructed was all ready to go into operation. The younger men were thirsting to use it. The confusion was enough to enable them to sweep the older men into the declaration of a general strike.

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Directly, however, the Trade Union Congress proclaimed a general strike and issued orders that the railways, docks, newspapers, transport and other union services were to cease work, an entirely new situation came into being. It was tantamount to a declaration that the Trade Union Congress and not Parliament was the supreme authority in the state, and had the right to determine when and on what conditions the life of the Nation should be carried on. It was in substance the first step in a revolution which, if successful, could only end in the substitution of a soviet of the trade unions for the Parliament elected by all the people as the supreme authority in the state.

Whether the majority of the trade union leaders quite realized what they were doing when they proclaimed a general strike may be doubted. They probably thought of their act primarily as an attempt to help the miners maintain their standard of living. A minority certainly realized what they were doing, but once the die was cast the Government had no option but to accept the challenge to parliamentary government. It did so. On Sunday it declared that it could not continue negotiations until the general strike order was withdrawn, and a last-minute attempt to find a way out broke down again in circumstances which are not yet quite clear.

What the end will be is difficult to foretell. The general strike itself must fail, for there is practically no revolutionary sentiment in the country as a whole. The real question is how long it will last, how much damage it will do, and whether it will leave a seriously embittered social feeling behind it, to aggravate the difficulties of recovery.

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But the fact that Great Britain should have come to the point where a general strike could have been brought into being at all, cannot fail to give all seriously minded people "furiously to think." It reveals the fact that there are really two communities in Britain today—the trade unionists and industrially unemployed on one side, and the rest of the community on the other. These two communities have become so apart in their thinking that the attempt of the one to protect its standard of living by trying to paralyze the life of the other occasions no special surprise.

That we have come to this condition is due, no doubt, to many contributory causes. It is partly due to the inherent defects of our modern industrial order. It is partly due to the selfishness, autocracy and inefficiency on the part of employers and property owners in the past. It is partly due to the propaganda of hatred and suspicion from Bolshevist sources operating on the popular mind, suffering from genuine grievances. It is partly the result of the general worship of money, the god of this world, by Western civilization.

If the strike ends in an honest settlement; if it destroys the illusion in the trade union world that it can solve its difficulties by "direct action" against the community; if it makes the employers realize that they must adopt methods similar to those which have been so successful in the United States; if it makes all classes realize that no such portent as this can have arisen unless there was something seriously wrong in our existing way of doing things and that the essential thing is to find out that root cause and remove it, our present experience will prove a blessing in disguise.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow

Room 201 in the large building of the Supreme Economic Council is cluttered up with one of the most extraordinary displays of spoiled and damaged goods ever seen outside the precincts of certain rummage sales. Matches that don't strike and knives that don't cut; cloth that fades at the first washing and tears at the first pull; shoes that leak at their first contact with water; these are among the curious objects which are on display in the room. They were sent there at the request of Leon Trotzky, who is now devoting much of his energy to the task of improving the quality of Russian manufactured goods and has organized a special commission in the Supreme Economic Council to help him in this task. All citizens are encouraged to send samples of defective goods to the office of this commission, which then attempts to exercise whatever pressure may be possible on the trusts or other organizations which are responsible for their production.

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Moscow will have to do for some time without the promised monument to Karl Marx, which was supposed to be put up directly opposite the State Opera House. Some of the preliminary work on the erection of the monument had already been completed when the project was temporarily shelved. It was argued that the spending of $350,000 on the monument was not in harmony with the general tendency to enforce a régime of strict economy, suitable to the straitened financial condition of the country. Moreover, there seems to have been some question as to whether the design of the monument would harmonize with the general architectural scheme of the State Opera House and the near-by buildings.

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The wild, picturesque tribes who inhabit the Caucasus Mountains are becoming a regular source of "local color" for Soviet motion picture productions, very much as the mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee have for some time furnished a stock theme for American novels and films. One of the most popular and technically effective of the new Soviet motion pictures is "Abrek Zaur," the story of a Caucasian tribesman who is driven into outlawry by the tyranny of the Tsarist officials and then leads a Robin Hood existence, robbing the rich Russians and defending his poor fellow tribesmen. The cast which appeared in the film was largely made up of Caucasians; and the actor who played the part of the hunted Abrek Zaur really earned his title of "the Caucasian Douglas Fairbanks" by some of his extraordinary acrobatic feats in evading capture, as he led his pursuers a vain chase up and down the peaks of his native mountains.

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A Russian peasant woman named Aksinia Karaseeva, who most certainly never heard of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata," recently acquired notoriety by instituting a novel and effective "woman's rights" movement in her native village. Aksinia, it seems, was a convert to new-fangled Soviet ideas and began to spend a good deal of time attending meetings and taking part in public activities. Her husband, Semyon, was a conservative who believed that woman's place is in the home; and one day, following the common practice of Russian peasants, he enforced his views by physical violence. Aksinia promptly rallied the other women of the village, who had domestic grievances of their own, held an impromptu meeting in the village schoolhouse and organized a "wives' strike." All the women agreed to stay away from their homes until their husbands signed a pledge not to beat or abuse them. At first the husbands laughed the move to scorn; but when they found the women were in earnest, and as they saw themselves beset with the unaccustomed problems presented by crying children, uncooked suppers and unmilked cows, they sheepishly yielded and signed the required pledge.

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The largest statue in Russia will be a figure of the half-legendary popular hero, Stenka Razin, which will be carved out of rock in a cliff overlooking the Caspian Sea near the great oil center, Baku. The statue will be about 200 feet high and can be seen from a great distance. Stenka Razin is a familiar figure in Russian song, story and painting. He was a sort of Robin Hood, an outlaw who won much sympathy from the common people and led a peasant uprising against the nobles and landlords in the Lower Volga region in the seventeenth century.

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Village and township soviets which deserve commendation for good administrative work are now supposed to receive tangible recognition in the form of a free installation of a radio apparatus at the expense of All-Union Soviet Executive Committee. Fifty-six of these prize radios have already been awarded.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Impressions of a Visitor to Australia"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of Jan. 20, 1926, in an article on the editorial page by Marc T. Greene, entitled "Impressions of a Visitor to Australia," the statement was made that "the climate is amiable, knowing neither frost nor burning heat." Since reading the article I have wondered at what time of the year Mr. Greene visited Australia and what part he was in, for only along the coast and right by the sea is such the case.

I live in New South Wales, and I know for a positive fact that within fifteen miles of the coast during the winter the frost is very severe, and out west much damage is done by frost to plants and trees which are supposed to be able to withstand it.

I have a brother on the land out southwest, and he lost half his apricot crop last year through the frost; others have lost all their sugar gums, and citrus fruit trees have also been damaged in this way. The country is covered with frost morning after morning.

The same is true with the heat. It is so intense a little way inland that people where possible go to stay near the coast the hottest part of the year. M. C. D.

Mosman, N. S. W., Australia.